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VOL. 24 NO. 45 WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY APRIL 8 1905

A Peculiar People.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

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10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE.

It is a book that should be in the library of every citizen.

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Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase,
1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

LAUDS THEIR PASTOR.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3, 1905.

The Union Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa., unanimously extended their call to the pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., some time ago. He, after a most prayerful and careful consideration of the same, tendered his resignation as pastor, which was like a thunderbolt to them. But with reluctance it was accepted. Rev. W. G. Parks, D. D., pastor of First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted the call to the pastoral charge of the Union Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and will enter upon his mission May 1st, 1905.

While we feel highly elated that Chattanooga possessed such a worthy representative, we sincerely regret the departure of such an eminent divine, who has been the brilliant star in the connection here. He is a broad and liberal-minded man and has distinguished himself as being equal to the task to which he was assigned in the different deliberate bodies. And, too, one of the best products of the theological school of thought.

Dr. Parks is an ideal preacher, an eloquent speaker and an able spiritual instructor. He knows how to organize He has a fine and commanding presence and personality and possesses in the highest degree ministerial dignity.

Mrs. Parks, his wife, is amiable, generous, entertaining and possesses charming manners.

WM. H. BROOKS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

IN NEED OF HELP.

THE BEE has before it the Mission Herald and the Voice of Missions. The former is published by the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention and the latter is published by the missionary department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of these magazines are Foreign Mission organs. The Mission Herald makes its appeal for $5,000 for foreign missions on Easter Sunday, April 23rd, while the Voice of Missions makes its appeal for $35,000 for missions. The National Baptist Convention, of which the Mission Herald is the foreign mission organ has a membership of 2,110,269, while the Voice of Missions, representing the A. M. E. Church, has only 850,000 members anl yet its secretary asks for seven times as much money as the Baptist brethren ask for. THE BEE has just been thinking of the numerical strength of the two denominations. First it decided that the financial strength of the members [illegible] the African Methodist Church [illegible] not any greater than the financial strength of the members in the Baptist churches. THE BEE doesn't know [illegible] near either of the secretaries will come getting the amount called for but from past record the A. M. E. Church with its 850,000 members will raise more money for missions on rally day than the Baptist churches with over two million members. Why this will be THE BEE leaves it with the readers to answer. Both boards have sent out a large number of progr[illegible] lar letters. Every effort [illegible] to rally the forces in the resp[illegible] churches on Easter Sunday. There will not be an A. M. E. Church worthy of the name that will not take some kind of collection for foreign missions on rally day. The Baptist brethren with their great army ought to be able to raise a hundred thousand dollars. THE BEE shall give to its readers the amounts raised by these boards on April 23rd some time during the month of May.

Mr. John R. F. Brown, one of the most prominent members of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, is quite sick at his home, 1107 19th street, N. W.

Mrs. Wm. P. Gray, wife of the late Wm. P. Gray, has returned to the city. She is residing at 1107 19th street, N. W.

The fair at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church has closed after a successful six weeks' running.

CANNON AND THE COLORED RACE.

What the Speaker Said of the Negro at the Roosevelt Convention.

"There is just this to be said concerning Speaker Cannon and the colored people," remarked Joseph E. Johnson, one of the House stenographic force, yesterday, "and that is that very little has been said about Mr. Cannon's great admiration for the progress made by the intelligent element of the colored people all over this country. The newspapers of the country have quoted him on almost every subject save this, but I think his words at the last Republican National Convention, when, introducing a bright and brainy young colored lawyer, who was to second the nomination of President Roosevelt, will live a long while in the memory of the colored people in all parts of the United States, and will not soon be forgotten by them.

"It is now a well-known fact that at the time many thought it would not be the best thing to have a colored man do any of the speech-making at that convention, inferring that it might act as a boomerang when the campaign opened. For that reason, especially, I have followed as closely as I could since the date of the convention all the newspaper comments made on that speech, and so far as I know not a word has been written anywhere hauling Mr. Cannon over the coals for his timely words on that occasion, words which, in my judgment, will do much to build up that amicable relation between the two races in this country so earnestly desired by all patriotic people."

Mr. Johnson thereupon produced a copy of Mr. Cannon's remarks on that occasion, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: God's chosen people dwelt in bondage four hundred years. They wandered in the desert forty years. It was a long reach from Pharaoh to Solomon's Temple. It is my privilege to introduce an American citizen whose people were brought from a servile condition forty years ago to freedom, and who, with equality before the law, have learned to live in the sweat of their faces, and have made better progress in one generation than any servile race ever made before in the history of the world."

DR. STAFFORD.

THE BEE calls special attention to the advertisement of Stafford's drug store, corner of 20th and K streets, N. W. Dr. Stafford keeps one of the finest drug stores in the northwest. His drugs are always fresh and his prescriptions are carefully compounded. If the citizens in the northwest want first-class drugs and other articles, patronize this store. THE BEE is on sale at this store.

Justice Lewis I. O'Neal

One of the most honorable men appointed by President Roosevelt as Justice of the Peace and who was one of the temporary Judges of the Police, is Justice Lewis I. O'Neal. Judge O'Neal is a man possessing good, common sense and a practical dispenser of the law. He has a keen conception of human nature and who can always be found on the side of right. As Justice of the Peace all people look alike to him. What THE BEE means by that is, he decides cases according to the facts presented to him. As temporary Judge of the Police, he received the highest commendation of the bar and citizens. His sentences were always tempered with mercy. He never believed in excessive fines when ordinary fines would answer for the same purpose. He is just the man for the Judgeship of the Juvenile Court. This is not only the opinion of the bar and citizens but the opinion of the Board of Children's Guardians, which handles thousands of children each year. Judge O'Neal is a very resolute man, but never stubborn when a reasonable argument is presented to him. He is never arbitrary and neither did he convict defendants brought before him because he had the power. He never looked for the applause of the public and neither did he seek the plaudits of those in power for a personal, selfish motive. Unlike many men who have heretofore occupied exalted positions, his only aim was to do what he thought best to subserve the ends of justice. He was not a man to believe everything a police officer testified. He had a will as well as a conception of his own, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of the prosecutor.

JUSTICE LEWIS I. O'NEAL.

Justice O'Neal has served with honor and distinction in the Union Army. Unlike many who furnished substitutes and claim reward for meritorious service after the battles, he actually fought and defended his country and his flag.

Thousands of citizens today would be pleased to see him elevated to a position of higher distinction.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION,

Denver, Col., July 5-9, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A., B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

In northern Italy the cat is a favorite and growing article of food. In Azeglio, in Venice, in Verona, butchers sell cats and call them rabbits, but the poor people who have become the chief buyers of the inferior kinds of cats are not deceived by their cheap rabbits.

Eugene Sue, the author of the world popular "Mysteres de Paris," is one of the many instances of the schoolboy dunce who in after years becomes a shining literary light. Not only was he a failure at school, but as a young man he ran through the fortune left him by his father, a fashionable doctor, in less than three years, and took to writing as the last refuge of the destitute. His most successful work first appeared as a feuilleton in the Journal des Debats.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The funeral services of Miss Rebecca Downing, the youngest daughter of the late Geo. T. Downing, took place on March 30, at Newport, R. I.

It has been announced that Prof. Wm. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, has been selected as one of the United States Commissioners to collect the Dominican customs.

The society of Baltimore is very much surprised because Margaret Sophia Ridgeley, from one of the leading families of Maryland and the South, is to leave wealth and social standing to go to Liberia to aid in the uplifting of the negro race.

Governor Durham of Indiana said in his message to the legislature: "I suggest the advisability of a law prohibiting remarriage of divorced persons for a reasonable period after the decree, and the substitution of separate maintenance in many cases."

The Christian Science bill passed by the Nebraska legislature requires all healers to take a four-year-course in medicine and pass the examination required of all regular physicians.

Prof. T. A. Green, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been appointed second assistant journal clerk of the senate of the state of California.

Samuel Evans, of Overton, Ohio, has received a patent on a sewage disposal plant which experts say is the best system yet invented.

The representatives of the churches of Scotland have unanimously agreed to recommend May 21, 1905, as a suitable day for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of John Knox.

Brig. Gen. Tasper H. Bliss, now with the general staff and the president of the war college, has been ordered to the Philippines. He will leave the United States about the first of July.

The women of Missouri will wear their headgear by law and not by fashion after the fish and game bill, by Rep. Walmsley, goes into effect June 16. Only the plumage of certain birds will be allowed.

It is said that Judge Charles Field of Massachusetts is the oldest member of the bar in New England.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, for ordinary criminals, but is reserved for highway robbers, traitors, revolutionists and such other offenders.

Minister Powell reports that the affairs in Port au Prince, Haiti, are quiet; the date for the expulsion of the Syrians has been extended to May 15.

Bishop M. C. Harris, of the Methodist Church, says that all Japan is open to Christ and the people are fast becoming Christians. The nation is quiet, sober and earnest.

Gov. Wright and Vice-Gov. Ide, with their families, have been forced to leave Manila. The heat is intense and they have located at Baguet until the weather gets cooler.

It is said that Miss Mabel Rigney, of St. Joseph, Mich., was so frightened by a flash of lightning coursing along the wires, where she was operating, that she died, having suffered intensely.

Rev. David Wallace Montgomery, a Congregational minister, says "Nothing but good can come of the opposition to the gift by John D. Rockefeller to the American Board of Missions."

A tract of land has been purchased in Georgia, between Marietta and Atlanta, by some of the prominent colored men, to establish a town to be owned and controlled by colored people.

Maj. E. C. Carter, the Public Health Commissioner of Manila, has been ordered to Washington and relieved from service on account of ill health.

A committee of eight ministers and laymen have been appointed to call the attention of the mayor of Philadelphia to what is considered to be an alliance between the police and the vicious element of the city.

Much valuable information has been gained from the recent excavations in Palestine, regarding the religion of the Canaanites.

Dr. Raoul Leroy, a French physician, says that there is a special form of mental disorder that leads to acts of incendiarism, which he calls "pyromania."

The opinion of Mr. W. B. Yeats, a Celtic poet, of us is very high. He says that the United States is the "best educated country" he knows.

The women of today are forging to the front as novelists. The leading magazines depend largely upon the women for their stories.

The prudential committee of the American Board reported that it would accept the $100,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller, and that it could not accede to the request of those who protested.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Recorder Dancy reappointed.

Hon. J. W. Lyons his own successor.

Dr. J. E. Sheppart fourth auditor.

Ex-Recorder Cheatham auditor of the Post Office.

An ex-slave pension bill pass the next Congress.

A colored precinct detective in one of the precincts.

Judge Lewis I. O'Neal Judge of the Juvenile Court.

District James L. Pugh promoted as he is entitled to be.

T. Thomas Fortune sent abroad where seltzer water is plentiful.

[illegible] Thompson state how much he is [illegible] for his personal defense of the Moses.

Editor Knox of the Indianapolis *Freeman* consoled with Idol.

A negro leader spring up somewhere. One who can't be purchased.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers made a bishop of the A. M. E. Zion connection.

Rev. J. Andrew Taylor made chaplain in the Army.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback remembered by this administration.

Attorney Andrew Lipscom vindicated.

Colored attorneys organized.

The Personal Liberty League banquet a success.

Prof. Kelly Miller sent abroad.

James F. Bundy reappointed a member of the school Board of Education.

THE BEE in every family in Washington.

The Democratic party learn some sense.

The Pen and Pencil Club give another entertainment.

Thomas H. Walker continue to increase his houses.

CALM CONSIDERATION.

From *The Phonograph.*

The leading article in last week's issue of the WASHINGTON BEE was one that merits the calm consideration of all negro journals. For it is a fact that we fail to recognize the freedom of the press. Whenever we criticise, we are branded as an enemy. Much of this condition is due however to a spirit of tolerance on the part of the molders of opinion among us. We put the wrong construction on friendship and when a friend takes a course, or makes a public statement contrary to what we believe to be right we hold our peace and even uphold him in his course simply because he is our friend. This state of affairs makes it almost impossible to deal with matters on their merits, and instead of being truly friendly to any one, we all become flatterers and condone bad judgment and wild ideas for the mere pretence of not offending any of those in the way with us. This condition is true both in religion and secular affairs as well.

Woe is the negro who does not "stand pat" with his denomination if for its good he sees the wolf coming and sounds the alarm, he is marked as a dangerous fellow. If for the good of his race he sees the educators making mistakes, he is compelled to hold his peace and let his people suffer from these mistakes or be branded as a bad pirate. If in politics one realizes a certain course is detrimental to our welfare he must keep quiet or be classed as a disturber of the peace, an enemy to the leaders. In fact, we are suffering from an overdose of spurious friendship that makes it impossible to have free discussion upon vital matters.

NOTED AERONAUT DEAD.

Paris, April 1.—From Roubaix comes the announcement of the death of J. B. Glorieux, dean of French aeronauts. He was seventy-one years old. Glorieux had made more than six hundred ascents, the first of which was in 1861 and the last one only a few months ago.

What I Saw And Heard

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham was in the city this week. He had a long interview with Postmaster General Cortelyou. It is said that Mr. Cheatham may be one of the auditors of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Archibald Grimkie, in writing to the New York *Age*, seems to think that the colored lawyers of this city have no nerve. I wonder if Mr. Grimkie is aware that he has been in this city several years the guest of his daughter, who is a teacher in the colored public schools of this city. I have been surprised to know that Mr. Grimkie would allow his daughter to teach in a colored school. He should demonstrate his nerve by forcing her in the white schools. I believe that he would not be as successful as Justice Hewlett.

The President has gone on his vacation and I am informed that he decided to take up colored appointments on his return to the city. I regret what I have heard to have to relate it. But, nevertheless, I understand that some one has persuaded the President to make a change in the recordership of deeds and the registership of the treasury. The President is quoted with having said that he, in all probability, would appoint a man from Massachusetts or Kansas. Prof. Washington has suggested the names of two men or more for appointment. Little Wit. is left out in the cold so far as the recordership is concerned. He is not great enough. Prof. Washington has been advised to hold his counsel and talk but little. The local politicians are not in it.

Dr. Reyburn has told the local politicians that he can't help them at all. The only available places are under the District government and those places are controlled by Senators and Representatives.

I read with much interest the letter of Prof. Kelly Miller in Monday's *Post* Why does he say that the colored children "on account of antecedent circumstances and present environment these pupils stand especially in need of national moral and religious instruction?" Are not the white pupils equally as much in need of similar instruction?

The negro leader is a passing individual now. He is a nonentity. He has lost his influence and power. The white man is now in control. The so-called negro leader depends on the white Senator and white Congressman to give him a job. He is a scarce article at the White House. He is not consulted in anything. Booker Washington has taken the place of the so-called big colored leaders. He is consulted about the big colored men now. What does it mean?

The bar association has mailed notices to its members asking for information concerning unprofessional conduct of any member. As a rule the colored attorney, with but few exceptions is very careful. The acts of some are well known to the association without investigation.

The Lily-White Society of Washington is not making very much headway. When negroes come to the point where they want to be white I think then they should be "Jim Crowed." These weekly meetings are still being held. If there was any great degree of intelligence among the "Lily Whites," I would conclude that they amounted to something. There are few light skinned citizens in three of the government departments waiting to be called in the white society.

My genial friend, Jerome A. Johnson, is looking as well and hearty as ever. Jerome belongs to Washington's best society. He is one of the old boys. His name is dear to the citizens of Washington because he is one of the old land marks of by-gone days. He is as active and as vigorous today as he was twenty years ago.

Attorney W. C. Martin who does a large pension business, is one of the reserved members of the local bar. The son of Blackstone is doing business at the same old stand.

Attorney Perri W. Frisby is now called by his brother members of the bar Pierpont Morgan. Just why this distinguished member of the local bar is so dubbed I don't know, unless it is on account of his large civil practice. There is one thing about him, he is a distinguished lawyer and a hard worker.

The local politicians are just as bad off today as they were several years ago. The local politician is always restless. He is never satisfied. When he was doing well he didn't know it. He was anxious for a change and he received it. If there are to be any plums given away in the district the workers will be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Mr. J. Milton Turner still has hopes. He will have to wait until the President returns and then he will be disappointed.

FAIRPLAY.

LIFE OF CO-ED LONG.

FAIR COLLEGIAN HAS FEWER CHANCES TO WED.

Prolonged Years of Graduates Shown to Be Due to University—Only Four Out of Nine Are Married.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The statistician has been at work with the record of University of Michigan graduates, and has ascertained that the Ann Arbor coed lives three times as long as the average woman and that her chances of getting married are one-third less than her non-college sister.

Statistics are available for only the first 30 classes of the university, as the alumni register is not complete for the last three years. In the literary department the woman graduates for these years number 1,184. Sixty-five have died, while 415 have married.

Of those who completed their college work the first two decades, 50 per cent. have undertaken matrimony. The proportion of marriages decreases and the graduates take higher degrees, thus raising again the question whether scholarship in girls weans them from the wedding march or orange blossoms. One hundred and fifty-seven alumnae have taken the master's degree, and of this number only 36 have married, while of the nine who have received the doctor's degree only four have husbands.

While the majority of the alumnae ceased to be breadwinners when they entered the double harness, there are 32 exceptions to this rule. Teaching is the occupation which divides the attention of most of these.

The Michigan alumnae are widely scattered, every state furnishing a residence to at least one, excepting Alabama, Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory and Nevada. Ann Arbor is represented in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Mexico, Canada, England, Italy, Germany, China, India and Africa. Michigan furnishes a home for 93 per cent., other states coming as follows:—Illinois, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, California, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Missouri.

Of the alumnae engaged in an occupation 586 are teachers. Of the teachers 205 do not report on the nature of their work, but of the others 248 are in high schools, 24 are deans or principals, 24 are in normal schools, two in agricultural colleges, three teach music, three are kindergarten instructors, one teaches the deaf, nine are in universities and 46 are in colleges. "No occupation" is reported by 135, while 26 are studying, six are employed in libraries, five are in business, six are practicing medicine and seven are engaged in newspaper work. One Michigan graduate reports herself a mountain climber.

"OLD BOB" BITES THE DUST

King of Mountain Lions Is Killed in Saguache Range While Guarding Fellow Captives.

Salida, Col.—One of the largest mountain lions ever killed in the west was brought to this city recently from Sergeant, where it was slain by J. E. Hicks, a ranchman residing in that vicinity. The lion is known as "Old Bob," and measures 14 feet from tip to tip, and weighs 225 pounds. For the past several years he has been operating in the Saguache mountain range, killing hundreds of cattle and young colts.

Three other lions were killed at the same time. Hicks went out a few mornings ago and found that lions had killed one of his calves. He then set three large steel traps. When he returned later he found that each trap had caught, and there was a lion in each one. Old Bob stood by guarding the captives and growling defiantly. He refused to leave the lions until he was shot by Mr. Hicks, who then proceeded to kill those in the traps. It is thought that these other three lions were the mate of Old Bob and two of her young.

The body of Old Bob was purchased by J. A. Rogers, of this city, and brought here, where it has been mounted and added to the $10,000 collection of wild animals on which Mr. Rogers received a medal at the last world's fair.

Strange Cat's Bite Fatal.

Henry A. Robinson, 58 years old, of Louisville, Ky., in point of service oldest motorman of the Louisville Street Car company, died, a victim of his love for pet animals. He was bitten six weeks ago in the lip by a strange cat, which he attempted to caress. The wound apparently healed and caused him no more trouble until a few days ago, when hydrophobia set in, and from then until he died he lay in a state of coma, broken only by violent spasms of pain. He was in the car barns some weeks ago when a strange cat entered the place. When he picked up the animal it buried its teeth in his lower lip. A companion was compelled to pry the cat's jaws open to release its hold.

Germany Has Dearest Navy.

Between 1895 and 1904 Italy's naval expenditures increased $4,000,000; those of France, $8,000,000; Russia, $30,000,000; Germany, $135,000,000; the United States, $60,000,000, and England, $100,000,000. England built 14 cruisers, aggregating 120,000 tons; the United States, eight, aggregating 172,000 tons; Germany, five, 42,000 tons; France, three, 42,000 tons.

If It's American, It's Right.

A machine for grinding corn has been set up on the site of Napoleon's former grave on the Island of St. Helena. We might be inclined to feel indignant over this if it were not for the probability that the corn grinder was shipped across from America.

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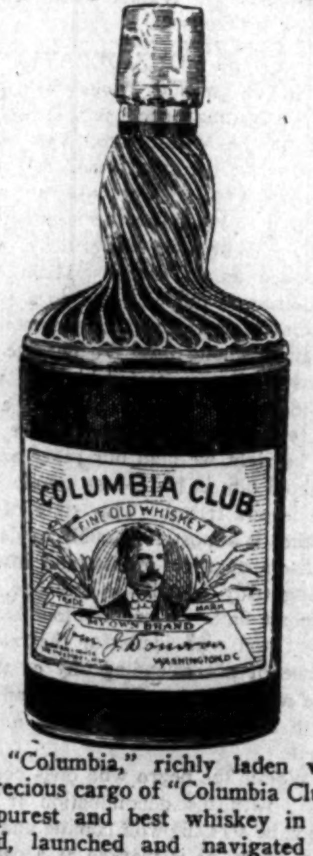
HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."



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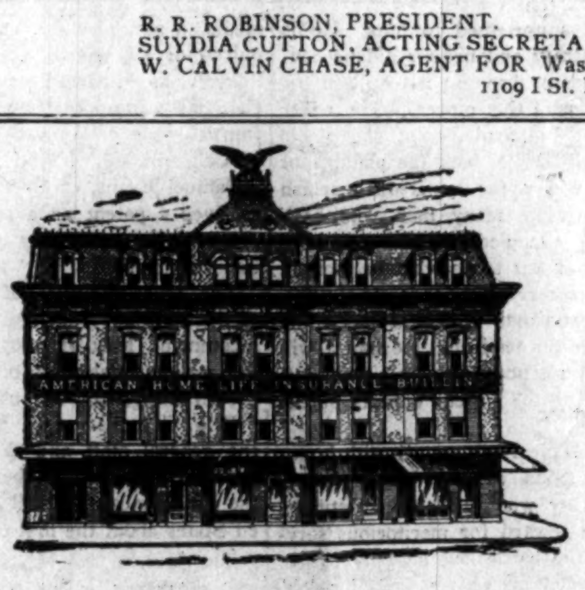
The Atlantic & Pacific
R. R. & Surety Co.,
Jacksonville, Florida

StockOne dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street-railway-town-improvement company'sroad has been in operation since th 1st of August 1903 with cars running ove just half its line-two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help our-selves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C.,
1109 I St. N. W.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SEEK FOX; HIT MINE.

IN CHASE SILVER WORTH MILLIONS IS FOUND.

Blacksmith Aims Hammer at Animal, But Strikes Rock Wherein Vast Wealth Lies—$3,000,000 in Sight.

New York.—Two young Canadians, David Dunlap and Noah Timmons, both of Mattawa, Ont., registered here recently. They brought little personal baggage, but did bring two freight cars which they had sidetracked in Jersey City. Forty full tons of rock was in these cars. It had been mined by Dunlop and Timmins in northern Ontario, between Lakes Temiscamingue and Temagamie within a month.

When the two Canadians left for home they had sold the rock to the Ladue chemical and reduction works for $75,000. They had struck a silver and nickel mine, which promises to prove one of the richest in the world. They have obtained complete ownership of the property, and declare they would not sell out for $5,000,000 each.

The territory in which the mine is located is little known except to hunters. Almost a year ago a railroad projected a line through that section, and last spring a blacksmith's shop was built alongside the newly laid tracks. One Sunday afternoon, as a blacksmith, hammer in hand, was strolling around, a fox started up in front of him. He hurled the hammer, missed the fox, but the hammer struck a projecting bowlder, making a sharp, metallic sound. The blacksmith became interested. He struck the bowlder, and became convinced that it was largely impregnated with metal. He clipped some chips off the rock, and, taking them to Mattawa, he showed them to Timmins and Dunlap. The latter saw the specimens were largely silver.

Carefully guarding the secret, the two men went to the place and discovered more than a dozen other specimens of rock. All were of silver, with about 12 per cent. of nickel and a trace of cobalt and arsenic. They also found a well-defined ore vein running along the surface of the ground for nearly 1,000 feet. Claims were filed, and Noah Timmins, his brother Henry and David Dunlap became the owners of the property.

The three men, with a gang of 25 miners, then took possession and began operations. Two shafts were sunk, and the ore vein got richer as they went down. A depth of 90 feet has been reached, and what is said to be one of the richest silver and nickel deposits on this continent has been disclosed.

Mr. Timmins declares that fully $3,000,000 worth of the metals is now practically in sight.

SHOPLIFTERS HAVE TOOLS.

Latest "Wrinkle" of Female Purloiners Is to Tie and Wrap Stolen Articles.

Boston.—Up-to-date shoplifters have evolved a new scheme to fool the store detectives. At least the police say so, and they ought to know. The latest "wrinkle" is to carry about with them several sheets of brown paper, such as is used in wrapping up parcels, and some stout twine. They then proceed to tie up the stolen articles, so as not to arouse suspicion if they unfortunately become too closely acquainted with the floor walkers or detectives.

However successful the scheme may work in some cases, it failed as far as Mrs. Mary McCormack and her daughter, Mrs. Alice Monto, of Allston and Cambridge, who were arrested after a chase in the shopping district, are concerned. Whether they were discovered before they had had full opportunity to place the paper around the godos is not known, but, at any rate, the police say they found plenty of the paper and twine on the pair when they were searched at headquarters.

They were not recognized by any of the inspectors as old offenders, though they pleaded guilty when arraigned in the municipal court. The mother was fined $50 and the daughter was placed on probation.

CAT-EATING OWL NO MORE

Great Horned Specimen, After Devouring Two Felines in Maine, Comes to Grief.

Bangor, Me.—A great horned owl of unusual size and voracity was killed in Falmouth a few days ago. The owl's special predilection in the matter of eatables, was cat, and he was doing his best to depopulate the feline race in Falmouth when fate overtook him.

Rendered desperate by hunger, he dove through a pane of glass in a farmhouse window, and snatching a kitten in his powerful talons, flew out of an open door with him before any one could come to the rescue. Flushed with his success, he returned two days later and captured another pretty little pussy, this time in the yard.

He met his Waterloo on the third day when he attacked the mother of the family, but it was not through her efforts that he was foiled, for he had already buried his powerful claws in her sides and a desperate battle was in progress with the owl winning when the master of the house came to the rescue, and, knocking down the big bird with a broom handle, stunned him so that his killing was an easy matter.

The owl is now in Lane's shop in Portland, being properly stuffed and preserved.

Where Napoleon Tripped.

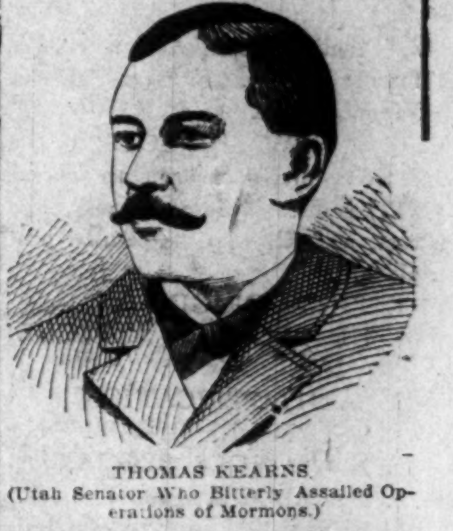
Oyama has been called the Japanese Napoleon. Then let him keep away from Moscow.

KEARNS FLAYS MORMONS.

Utah Senator Declares They Have Built Up an Unscrupulous Monarchy—How He Won Wealth.

Washington. — Thomas Kearns, United States senator from Utah, who recently flayed the Mormon church on the floor of the senate, declaring the leaders had broken their pledge to the nation and had built up a monarchical institution within the republic, feels that the Mormon church is a blemish upon the good name of his state, from which he literally dug his fortune with a pick.

Kearns, who was born near Woodstock, Ont., in 1862, came to the United States with his brother. He went to work as a farm hand in Nebraska as soon as he was big enough. Then he got the mining fever and migrated to the Black Hills, prospecting. He did not find things to his liking there and went to Salt Lake City in search of employment. He was then 21. But he soon learned that his fortune did not lie in "the City of the Saints," and journeyed on to Park City, where he began to swing a pick in the Ontario mine at $3.50 a day. He was a good, steady workman, popular with "the boys," and handy in a fight.



THOMAS KEARNS.
(Utah Senator Who Bitterly Assailed Operations of Mormons.)

In 1889 came the young man's opportunity. The Mayflower mine was to let and Kearns, with several others, took a lease. So well did things turn out that, in a year, he was married and fully started on the highway of success. In '92 he became one of the incorporators of the Silver King Mining company. This venture made Kearns wealthy and his stock in the mine was estimated to be worth $4,000,000.

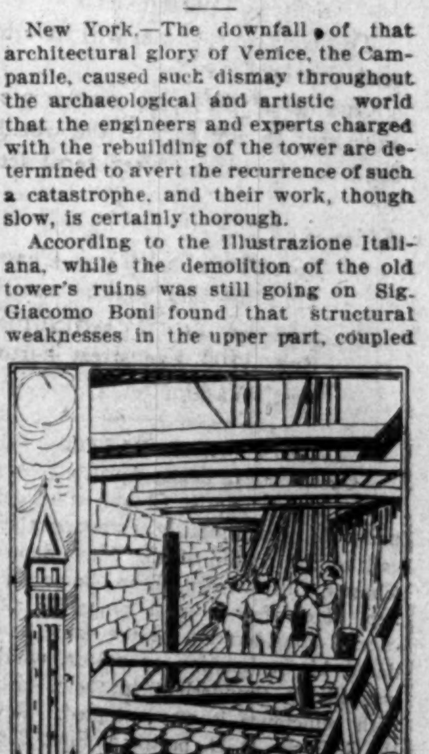
From carrying a little tin dinner pail he became a political force. But he did not "put on airs," and did not forget his old companions. His election to the United States senate was brought about in 1901. But as he became wealthier, he still found it hard to change his simple style of living and came to adopt luxurious habits but slowly. He is blunt as ever, has but little polish, is full of energy, and fond of horses.

FOUNDATION TO BE SECURE

Builders of New Campanile at Venice Hope to Avert Another Disaster.

New York.—The downfall of that architectural glory of Venice, the Campanile, caused such dismay throughout the archaeological and artistic world that the engineers and experts charged with the rebuilding of the tower are determined to avert the recurrence of such a catastrophe, and their work, though slow, is certainly thorough.

According to the Illustrazione Italiana, while the demolition of the old tower's ruins was still going on Sig. Giacomo Boni found that structural weaknesses in the upper part, coupled with geological changes, had laid the Campanile low. The actual foundations themselves had not subsided relatively in any marked degree.



NEW CAMPANILE FOUNDATION.
(Is Being Made Secure to Prevent Another Collapse.)

It has therefore been necessary to minutely study the subsidence of the bed of the lagoon and the subsoil of the island as compared with the mainland, as well as the exact dimensions of the strata of sand, peat and clay through which the piles pass.

Previous examination has proved that these latter have retained their perpendicular position, and besides the clearing of all the lower outlying work at the base of the tower and solidly repairing any fissure or weakness that may menace the main structure, a square mass of hewn stone will be built above the actual foundations with a view of distributing the whole mass of the new edifice over a larger area.

Bloodiest Battle.

The most sanguinary of modern battles was probably that of the Moskowa in 1812, when, of the 130,000 French, 30,000 were lost, and of the 140,000 Russians, 60,000.

FEW HOLD TO VOW.

BIG INCREASE IN DIVORCES, SAYS CENSUS MAN.

Expected That Coming Enumeration Will Show Enormous Jumps in Number of Grass Widows — Wedding Tie Lightly Held.

Washington.—If the statistics on marriage and divorce, which the census bureau has been directed to obtain, show anything like the commensurate increase in the divorce movement that obtained when the bureau of labor made its investigations in 1887, the results will be nothing short of startling. They will, in the opinion of most observers of the subject, at least show a heavy increase, and it will be surprising if they do not make the fact clear not only that the marriage tie is held more lightly in this country than in any other enlightened nation in the world, but that it is taken less seriously year by year.

When Carroll D. Wright investigated the subject of marriage and divorce for the period from 1867 to 1886 inclusive, he found the number of divorces grew from 9,937 in 1867 to 25,525 in 1886. The total divorces in the period were 328,716. Commissioner Wright well recognized the serious nature of the situation his figures revealed. He said:

"The lines of totals for the United States for each of the years presents a most serious problem and one which may well command the attention and the earnest consideration of the best minds of our country. From 9,937 divorces granted in the United States in 1867, the total has reached for 1886, 25,535, an increase of nearly 157 per cent. in 20 years. The population of the United States probably increased about 60 per cent. in the same period."

Mr. Wright divided the 20 years between 1867 and 1886 into four periods of five years each and compared the figures of each period. Taking the United States as a whole, he found the increase in the fourth quinquennial period over the first was 119 per cent. It was found that but three states, Connecticut, Maine and Vermont, showed a decrease in their divorce movement. Dakota showed the enormous increase of 17,800 per cent. Of course, the increase in population in Dakota in the same period was phenomenal, and for that reason the showing of percentage increase is hardly a fair one, though little the less striking. The New England states seem to have been entitled to the credit of countenancing divorce the least, three of the states decreasing their figures and the others increasing comparatively little. The middle states also made a much better showing than the south and the gulf states and those of the west. Even in an old commonwealth such as Virginia, the increase in divorces granted in the last quinquennial period over the first was nearly 175 per cent. In North Carolina it was 344 and in Mississippi 517.

An instructive table in Mr. Wright's report is one that shows by states the per cent. of increase from 1870 to 1880 in population and in divorce. This table shows that from 1870 to 1880 the population of the United States increased 30.1 per cent., while the divorces for the same period increased 79.4 per cent.

BOY FALLS FIVE STORIES.

Accident Happening While Walking in Sleep Leaves Him Unhurt Except for Cuts.

New York.—Something like a realized dream of the first chapter of "Alice in Wonderland" was the experience of Charles Ruff, 11 years old, who in his sleep fell five stories. His home is in the tenement at 2106 Second avenue, where he lives with his parents. Charles went to bed at nine o'clock the other night, got through a thorny hedge and fell down a well on the other side. He does not remember whether or not, as in the Lewis Carroll story, there were any cupboards filled with the jam jars on the way. He reached something hard and cold, and the thorns of the hedge through which he had broken were under his bare toes. The boy felt about with his hands and found many slivers. Then he lifted up his voice and cried for help.

Mrs. Steibel put her head out of a second-story window, and at the bottom of the air shaft she saw a small, white-robed figure.

"Who are you?" she asked. "What is the matter?"

"I'm Charley Ruff," was the reply, "and the glass is cutting my feet."

She rushed upstairs and knocked at the door of the Ruff flat. Unable to arouse anybody, she ran down again and summoned Policeman Woods. An ambulance from the Harlem hospital was soon at the door. The policeman and the doctor carried the boy into a ground-floor apartment, and it was found that not a bone was broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruff had meanwhile been aroused. Charles was put to bed again. When he awoke he said: "I had an awful dream last night."

Four Celebrations in a Day.

A fourfold celebration in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. White, of Albany, N. Y., took place at the family home at Menands. The day's observances included, in turn, the christening of Mr. and Mrs. White's grandchild, the wedding of their daughter, their own golden wedding anniversary and the golden jubilee of Mr. White's business embarkation. For the second celebration, the wedding of Miss Caroline White to Rev. James Kay Phillips, the scene was in Bethany church, Menands.

Bangor's Press Agency Scheme.

Bangor, Me., has elected a democratic mayor for the first time in 50 years and thereby succeeded in getting its name in several newspapers throughout the country.

FAMOUS OLD INN DOOMED.

Fell House, Where Anthracite Coal Was First Burned, Victim of Modernization.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The old Fell house, where anthracite coal was first burned in a grate, and where its progress as a marketable commodity began, [illegible] destroyed and remodeled until [illegible] outward semblance to the famous tavern has disappeared.

In the heart of the big new building which is to take its place there will be preserved the old-fashioned, low-ceilinged, heavy-raftered room where the experiment took place, and the identical grate and fireplace where anthracite coal first burned.

This room is to be tightly boxed in during the changes in other parts of the building and it is the expectation to preserve it without injury or change.

The experiment in the old grate specially built for the purpose by Judge Jesse Fell, then one of the leading men in the community, took place on February 11, 1808, almost 100 years ago. He had written in letters to relatives describing the achievement, and for some time had contended that if properly ignited the "stone coal," as it was then called, would burn, but his friends laughed at him. Nevertheless he studied the problem until he decided that it was necessary to have a draught to keep it going.

He then had the grate built of ten-inch bars, forming the front and bottom of a box that he set in brick, and in this he placed the stone coal, lighting it from below by means of splinters of wood and keeping up such a draught with a bellows that the coal soon glowed red hot. He found, too, that when red hot it quickly ignited other coal placed upon it, and, proud of his success, he told his neighbors.

HAS BIG INCOME YET POOR

Edinburgh Attorney with £80,000 Fortune Suffers from Poverty-Delusion.

London.—No man, it is said, is a hero to his valet. At any rate, it was so as regards the late Sheriff Thoms, a well known Edinburgh lawyer, one of whose former valets stated in the Edinburgh court of session yesterday that his master was the most eccentric gentleman he had ever attended—so much so, indeed, that he would not give him liberty to walk out for fresh air.

The eccentricities of the late sheriff are the subject of inquiry in a will suit. The amount of property in dispute is £80,000, and the will is sought to be set aside on the ground that the testator was of weak intellect.

Alfred Patrick MacThomas Thoms, a writer to the Signet, and one of the plaintiffs, said the sheriff, who was his uncle, was very kind hearted and eccentric. The witness' little brothers and sisters used to call him the funny man, as he always said such odd things.

Although the sheriff had £3,000 a year, he had the delusion that he was a poor man, stating to the witness that he could not keep a horse and carriage or go to the country for his holiday. The sheriff came to believe that he was really poor.

SEQUEL TO WAR ROMANCE.

Young Girl Comes All the Way from New Zealand to Be Wedded.

Middleboro, Mass.—Coming all the way from New Zealand to this town at the summons of her lover, Miss Daisy Badland arrived here a few days ago, and they were quietly married. The interesting romance grew out of the South African war. The groom was Francis Wentworth, a young Englishman. He left home when young to seek his fortune in South Africa. When the Boer war came on he enlisted, and it was during his service that he met Miss Badland. The young soldier came out of the war with little but glory behind him and his fortune still to be made, while his desires were increased, largely owing to the hope of a marriage in the future.

Not finding an opportunity to his liking, young Wentworth forsook South Africa for America, and in Easton went to work for James Rankin, the duck farmer. Then he came to Middleboro and bought an "abandoned" farm in East Middleboro and started raising ducks and chickens, with excellent prospects of success. Recently he sent to her home in New Zealand for his promised wife.

WHISKY KILLS A HORSE.

Staid Animal While Intoxicated Cuts Up Funny Antics Before Breathing His Last.

Jamaica, N. Y.—Jim, a speedy horse, who suffered four days from exposure and famine in a swamp, died in Springfield, near here, after having the time of his life.

When Jim was discovered he was filled up with whisky to ward off an inevitable chill. It resulted in his acquiring a glorious jag. Forgetting his troubles, he began first to stand on his hind legs, then on his forelegs. Then he experimented, standing on his head, but landed on his neck. Then he started other stunts.

When he began trying to climb up a ladder leading to a hayloft his attendants fled. Finally Jim tired of his circus ring acts and lay down peaceably in his stall. Blankets were thrown over him, but he never recovered.

No Gout at That Price.

Not only has an Iowa woman been feeding each member of her family for a year on an average of nine cents a day, but she points with considerable pride to the fact that not one of them is afflicted with the gout.

FIND WILL; NOW RICH

BRITISHERS UNEARTH COPY A CENTURY OLD.

Score of Humble Englishmen Discover Ancient Parchment and Receive Neat Fortune—Hid Behind a Picture.

London.—According to details circulated in Margate, a will made over 100 years ago and affecting the disposition of property valued at upwards of £1,000,000, has been discovered by accident. The story is as follows:

A few days ago a Mrs. Horn, who resides at Byron road, Margate, was taking down from the wall an old copy of Landseer's picture, "Shoeing the Old Bay Mare," when a small parcel of parchment fell from the back.

Not thinking it of any value, Mrs. Horn gave it to her children as a plaything. The little ones soon commenced to cut it to pieces with scissors.

Some time afterwards Mrs. Horn happened to mention the find casually to a neighbor, Mr. R. Gisby, who is the caretaker of the Arcade seamen's rooms. His answer made her rush indoors to gather together all the pieces of the half-destroyed parchment.

"It must be the will of my great-grandfather, Jacob Gisby," said her neighbor. "He died at Swadling, in the isle of Thanet, and was known to have money. Gisbys have been advertised for several times in the chancery list, but we have all been too poor to claim our rights."

The will is signed by "Jacob Gisby, a yeoman," and also bears the sealed signature of Nathaniel Austen, named as executor, and John Harman, his clerk. It bears the date May 25, 1795.

It bequeaths the testator's property, which is situated in Thanet, and which, of course, has increased enormously in value since 1795, to the males of the Gisby family, of whom there are now 21 living, all of them being in very humble stations.

The eldest surviving grandson of the testator is Mr. James Gisby, who is a shrimper, living at Upper Strand street, Sandwich.

The £1,000,000 will and the picture behind which it was concealed were bought a year ago for nine pence, Mrs. Horn becoming its owner at an auction sale held in Margate.

CALL DRUMMERS THIEVES.

Gang Located in France Has Capital of $1,000,000 and Agents to Spy Out the Land.

Paris.—The courts are trying a remarkable case, recalling "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Twenty-eight members of a band of thieves, extending over France from Calais to Marseilles, with a perfect organization and a capital of $1,000,000, had regular traveling agents, paid $100 a month and expenses, with headquarters in the Rue de Clef, Paris. The traveleing agents telegraphed whenever they found a territory available for the purposes of burglary and rich hauls were made.

They had a system of telegraphing with a perfect code, and Portuguese lawyers were employed to protect any member arrested. Money was also supplied to their families. The significance of the dispatches depended upon the name signed.

The head of the organization is said to have been one Jacobe, who ran a paper called Le Crie de la Revolte, the idea being to hide the thieving object of the association under the guise of an anarchistic organization.

LIVES WITHOUT A STOMACH

Girl in Vienna Undergoes a Remarkable Operation with Phenomenal Success.

Vienna.—In the Rothschild hospital in this city is a girl without a stomach, that organ having been removed by a surgical operation, necessitated by a cancerous growth. This was about two months ago and the patient is doing much better than could be expected.

Immediately after the operation the surgeon inserted an intestinal tube for the purpose of introducing the necessary nourishment. After a lapse of a few days, during which the patient's life hung by a thread, a change for the better took place, and it became evident that the operation had succeeded entirely. For the first week the patient, though receiving sufficient nourishment by means of the tube, suffered terribly from the effects of thirst, as she was not permitted to swallow water. After the eighth day milk in very small quantities was given to her, and now she is permitted to take as much as she wants. The patient is allowed to leave her bed occasionally.

Important Literary Discovery.

New York.—An important literary discovery is announced from Ochsenfurt, a small place near the city of Wurzburg, Germany. Dr. Hefner, a chaplain there, has found three fragments of a German heroic epic of the thirteenth century. The subject is a love affair of Alexander the Great, and is supposed to have entered German literature from Latin and French sources.

Coal Dust Good for Lungs.

In a paper which he presented to the Luzerne County Medical society Dr. Wainwright, of Scranton, Pa., declared that work in the anthracite mines makes a man practically immune from tuberculosis. He finds that the tubercular bacillus does not flourish in the mine air and that coal dust may protect the lungs by stimulating the connective tissue growth and thus repelling the bacilli.

TO GOTHAM IN TW RS

Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, Mayor, Predicts a Journey on Electric Toboggan Slide.

Cleveland, O.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson told of rapid transit in the future as he believed it would be to the members of the Cleveland Civil Engineers' club at their annual banquet. He predicted a trip from Chicago to New York over a sort of toboggan slide electric railroad in two hours. It has long been an open secret that the magistrate has been ambitious to perfect a device for annihilating time in rapid transit. For several years he has been working on the hobby along strictly original lines until at last he has reached a place in his plans where he ventures a hint as to the method of the invention.

"The engineer's work," the mayor said, "is one of the essentials of modern life. That is, we could not do without him. For instance, do you think that we will be satisfied with a 20-hour schedule between New York and Chicago? By no means. Although wheels and track will not allow a speed of more than 200 miles an hour, I believe that many of you in this room will see the time when two hours and better between the two cities will be commonplace. That will be less than half the speed of a cannon ball. It can and will be done much quicker than you think.

"If we can control electricity and make it do the work along a straight line that it does now in a circle when used in what is known as a motor, we have the problem solved. And it is far easier than we have heretofore thought. Then people would be shot across the continent in a sort of shuttle on slide rails, something like a toboggan slide drawn by magnets. It is an early event of the future."

NEWSPAPER PLANT ON CARS

Daily Is Issued from a Special Sent Out by Indian Territory Citizens.

Tulsa, I. T.—What to do with a hundred million cubic feet of natural gas, hundreds of acres of undeveloped coal fields, and other resources has been a problem for Tulsa to solve.

At a meeting recently held a hundred men volunteered to make an advertising trip through several states in the east and assist in the colonization of this rapidly developing country, and for that purpose have chartered a special train and in a few days will invade the crowded districts of the United States.

An entire train of sleepers and parlor cars has been secured. This train will carry the party through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Missouri.

A baggage car has been fitted up as a newspaper office, and for the first time in the history of newspaperdom a daily paper will be issued on a train. Each town or city visited will get an edition of the Daily Record, which will be filled with information of the country it represents, besides furnishing information as to the cause of the trip.

A brass band of 50 pieces will be with the train, and in an ordinary day coach, with seats removed, will be an exhibit of the natural resouces of the country surrounding Tulsa.

JAIL A HOUSE OF PLENTY.

Sheriff Said to Get Percentage on Food Supplies—Prisoners Petition to Have Regime Continued.

Sioux City, Ia.—The tax payers are rising en masse and voicing a vigorous protest against the treatment accorded the inmates of the Woodbury county jail. It is said the sheriff gets a percentage on all food supplies, and, as a result, is willing to have the bills run higher than necessary. Some of the citizens of the county declare that the table set in the jail is more attractive than they can afford for themselves.

One wit declares that the following attracts are to be found in the jail:

Elaborate menus.
Plenty of cigars.
Hair mattresses.
Playing cards.
No manual labor.
Result:
Overcrowded and others trying to break in.

The grand jury made its report, and the protests of the tax payers led to severe strictures on the subject. The jury demanded that some form of remunerative labor be found for the prisoners, and that the luxuries be abolished at once.

The prisoners will draw up a petition denouncing the men who led the attack on their privileges.

COSTS TO KILL CAT BILL.

Missouri Pays $270 for a Feline Joke of One of Its Witty Legislators.

Jefferson City, Mo.—After a fight lasting 17 minutes and costing the tax payers $270, the legislature's expenses being $15 a minute, the house killed Representative Walmsley's bill to tax tomcats $5 per annum and tabbies 30 cents, the proceeds to go to the establishment of a home for aged spinsters. The committee which had the bill in charge reported it to the house, amended so that the law if enacted "should not apply to black cats, white cats, yellow cats, brindle cats, speckled cats, nor any other kind of cats excepting wildcats."

After a sharp tilt the committee withdrew the amendments, whereupon Representative Lee, of Mississippi, moved to have the bill amended so as to have all cats killed, "then," he said, "the women may have time to lavish some of their affections on me, instead of the infernal cats." By a close vote the bill was finally killed.

PAPER CENTURY OLD.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION IS FOUND BY A DEALER.

Printed in Boston in 1777 and Contains Address to Colonial Soldiers by George Washington—Unearthed in a Barn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—George Morse, the Central avenue newsdealer, has in his possession a newspaper which, in addition to being dated 122 years ago, also contains a proclamation of Gen. Washington to the deserting and recruited soldiers of the United States. It is one of the many cherished relics connected with the name of George Washington, which come to light on the anniversay of Washington's birthday. The paper is worn by time and faded almost beyond recognition by age. Where it has been folded the reading matter has become indiscernible and it is nearing a state of complete dissolution. Mr. Morse has been in possession of the copy for over 60 years and prizes it so highly that all efforts of the State Historical society to obtain it have proven futile. He continues to turn a deaf ear to all the pleadings of enthusiastic collectors of antique treasures, preferring to keep it in his hands during the rest of his life.

The paper is 8½x13 inches in size. It is printed in four pages, the old style of type of two centuries ago being used. The arrangement of composition is Puritanic in its prim exactness. The nouns, without exception, are capitalized and punctuation marks are applied generously. It was published in Boston under the following heading:

> Thursday, December 4, 1777.
> Continental Journal and Weekly Advertiser.
> Printed by John Gill in Court Street, Boston.

Mr. Morse came into possession of the paper by accident. One Saturday afternoon he and a boy chum went on an exploring trip in Sammy's grandfather's barn. Grandfather was an old Congregational minister, a man of learning with a mind bent on hoarding literary treasures. Among the several old newspapers which attracted George Morse's attention was the one mentioned above, the oldest. He took it home and it has been in his possession ever since. All this happened in Peterboro, N. H., 60 years ago.

Mr. Morse, accompanied by Mrs. Morse came to Minnesota in the early sixties and have been East side residents ever since. He is the oldest newsdealer resident in Minneapolis. His first store was on Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Morse will celebrate their golden anniversary in January of next year.

DETROIT MAN HAS $30 BILL

It's a Square Piece of Paper Issued by Congress During the Revolutionary Times.

Detroit, Mich.—There is probably not more than one man in Michigan who with the "frenzied finance" air of the reckless bettor could square off with: "I'll bet a $30 dollar bill," and be able to show the bill.

The one Michigan man who could do it is D. A. Lines, of Mancelona. In his possession is a square piece of paper, somewhat smaller than our present paper currency, on the face of which are the following words: "The bearer is entitled to receive 30 Spanish mill dollars, or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of congress, of the 14th January, 1779." The border contains the words, "United States of America." On the reverse side is a map of the 13 colonies, but so crude that it would require an expert colonist to identify his own.

The $30 bill is still "as good as gold," but could not be purchased of the owner for its face value, though if presented at the treasury the government would be bound to redeem it or confess the doctrine of "repudiation."

SEES FACE; FINDS DEAD MAN

Odd Incident Which Foretold Tragedy Occurs on Railway Train in England.

London.—While traveling in a train from lower Edmonton on the Great Eastern railway, a woman named Maggie Murphy suddenly up and exclaimed to her companion, a commercial traveler named Mason, that she had seen a face at the window.

A few minutes later she saw the face again, so Mason opened the window and looked out, but could see no one. A little later the train pulled up at Seven Sisters station, and the door of a carriage was found to be open.

Investigation resulted in the finding on the line of the dead body of Ernest Sarsons, a butcher.

At the inquest it was stated that Sarsons had apparently said good-by to Mason and the woman on the platform at lower Edmonton. They had all had drinks toegther, and Sarsons was under the influence of liquor. The coroner's theory was that Sarsons got on to the footboard of the moving train to peep into the carriage, and so met his death. A verdict to this effect was returned.

Amish Leaves Queer Will.

The will of Joseph Dailey, of Mattoon, Ill., which has just been filed in the probate court of that county, is a unique instrument. The testator, who is a member of the Amish sect, left an estate valued at $30,000. One-third of it was left to his wife absolutely, and she was given a life estate in the remainder. At her decease the two-thirds is to be sold and the procedes divided in equal shares among 22 nephews and nieces of her husband, all of whom reside in France and Germany.

SURVIVED BLACK HAWK WAR

A. T. Sulberger of Illinois Is Hearty and Hale as Ever Now at Age of Ninety-Two.

Bloomington, Ill.—It has been discovered that Illinois has another survivor of the Black Hawk war, Alexander T. Sullenger, of McLeansboro, having fought the Indians 75 years ago. He is 92 years of age, and a remarkable character, both on account of his own record as a veteran and because of his patriotic ancestry. His father, James Sullenger, was an eyewitness to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the son still retains in his possession a pair of brass stirrups in which his father's feet rested as he sat on horseback viewing the historic scene which put an end to the war for American independence.

Mr. Sullenger, the younger, was mustered into the volunteer army of the United States at the age of 18, the mustering officer being Lieut. Jefferson Davis, later leader of the confederate army in the civil war. He served through the Black Hawk war under the name of Patillo, his mother having married a man of that name after the death of his father. After the war Mr. Sullenger returned to Hamilton county, which has been his home continuously since. He is the oldest coroner in the state, having served in that capacity for over half a century. He has been a member of the masonic order for 56 years.

Among the many curious relics owned by Mr. Sullenger is a three-shilling scrip, which bears a warning that counterfeiting will be punished by death. Mr. Sullenger is in good health and bids fair to round out the century mark.

REJECT NAVAL APPLICANTS.

More Are Dismissed Because of Bad Teeth Than for Any Other Reason.

Washington.—Reports to the navy department from recruiting parties at various points in the United States show that of all the applicants for enlistment two-thirds are rejected because of physical deficiencies. The naval requirements are for sound and healthy young men. More are rejected because of bad teeth than for any other reason.

Naval surgeons hold that a man who has lost a majority of his molars cannot properly masticate his food. He is, therefore, susceptible to stomach trouble and the disorders of the digestive organs. His efficiency as a working machine is thus impaired. The surgeons consider a man with one upper and one lower molar on one side much better off for the naval service than a man who has lost all his upper molars but whose lower molars remain sound.

The food question aboard ship is one of great importance. If it does not agree with the bluejacket they are quick to complain. There are no dental surgeons regularly rated in the United States navy, although some hospital stewards do dental work. There is a regular dentist on the receiving ship Hancock.

The authorized limit of the enlisted personnel of the navy is now 34,000. It is hoped at the bureau of navigation that the full number will be recruited by July 1.

ILLUMINATED BALL LATEST.

Phenomenal Sphere Can Be Used to Play Golf on the Darkest Nights.

New York.—A genius in this city has invented an aluminum golf ball. This is expected to revolutionize this popular game.

The composition of the ball is kept secret. A certain amount of phosphorus mixed with some other chemical gives it a peculiar and brilliant glow. The ball is claimed to have all the properties of the regulation one.

The unique feature lies in the fact that with the new invention golf can be played at night as well as when the sun is shining. Wherever it drops it can be seen by the light it throws out. When playing at night lanterns are placed on the different greens. In driving the course of the ball can be seen through the air.

Another advantage is that when the new ball is played in daytime games, and is lost, at night it can readily be found by the glow it gives out.

BOTTLES MADE OF PAPER.

They Are Lighter Than Glass and Can Not Be Refilled—Opening Destroys Them.

Houston.—Negotiations are pending to secure for this city a plant to manufacture paper bottles.

The bottle is made from paper pulp, is non-refillable and much lighter than glass. It is claimed to be proof against infection on account of the fact that it is hermetically sealed when filled and the neck of the bottle must be cut off to open it. The bottle is filled in by automatic machinery and then crimped in and sealed automatically. The bottle is non-refillable from the fact that it is destroyed or so defaced when opened that it cannot be used again.

Special automatic machinery is required for making the bottles. And one of these machines will make 1,000,000 bottles a week. The machine will cost $3,000. Special machinery will be used to close the bottles when filled.

Mother Has Four Babes.

A generous stork visiting the house of Charles Harney, of Portsmouth, O., left four live babies, three boys and one girl, all of whom are perfectly well and give promise of living. Their aggregate weight is 18 pounds, while the mother weighs only 98 pounds, and their father is a man of slender build.

The Bee.

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NEW ENGLAND COLORED MEN.

The work of assailing the colored man, of trying to make him despicable in the public eye, of trying to deprive him of the respect of mankind, goes on daily. A thousand malign tongues wag incessantly against him; a thousand malicious pens give forth their products of hatred, envy and uncharitableness. These things are from without. Within there is cowardice, compromise, apology and treason. The race is hard pressed by foes without and by hypocrites and self-seeking celebrities within. Between the two, it difficult to see how the poor colored man is to emerge unscathed, if he emerge at all.

Recently Poultney Bigelow, lecturer, traveler, author and notoriety seeker, has turned loose the floodgates of his malice, misinformation and untruthfulness against a people who have done good and only good to him and his kind. In two lectures to the Boston University Law School, Mr. Bigelow, among other things, said: "It is very difficult to study the negro, because the negro natives have produced nothing—have no history. The Vesutas of South Africa are perhaps the highest type in Africa, for we reason that they have over them a white man whom they cannot buy and trifle with." Again he said: "We made a mistake in using negro troops to fight the Spaniards, although it seems to have been God's mercy for negro soldiers to save the Rough Riders."

Mr. Bigelow further said that if you scratch the slight veneer of white man's education on the negro you find the negro; the veneer is as thin as the burnt cork on a minstrel's face. As to electing colored men to legislatures he said: "There isn't a negro who is fit to legislate for a cat. It is a degeneration of white citizenship to elect one, and nobody knows it better than a negro."

Sentiments of this kind uttered in one of the leading foundations of learning in Boston are really alarming. They mean harm of the most portentious character to the race. But thanks to the spirit of freedom which has its home in New England, there were not wanting men to resent this insult to a whole people. However cowed and dispirited the race may be in other parts of the country, a small remnant is left in New England who have not become craven and spineless. A committee consisting of Hon. John J. Smith, W. L. Reed, B. R. Wilson, C. H. Plummer, J. A. Crawford, Joseph Lee, Moses Newsome and William Monroe Trotter, editor of *The Guardian*, called on the president of the Boston University to protest against the insult offered the race under the auspices of the University and to ask that the authorities publicly disavow sympathy with the sentiments of Mr. Bigelow. The president received the delegation courteously, expressed his sympathy with the object of their call and promised to present the matter to the trustees.

Now, here is a useful object lesson to the race at large. We must not permit insults of this magnitude to go unnoticed. We must not permit malicious and hurtful assertions to go unanswered. We must be men, fearless and self-respecting. This committee of colored men in Boston has rendered a great public service, and has placed the whole race under obligation to them. They have had the courage to beard the slanderer in the very halls where he assailed the weak and the innocent. We are sadly in need of examples of disinterested, self-sacrificing service of this kind. Anybody can render a service where no risks are involved, where there are no chances of incurring popular disfavor; but it takes men of real stamina and purpose to run risks to face angry and powerful adverse sentiment. Of course, the weak, the pusillanimous and the prudent, the men who want peace at any price will find something to criticise in the committee.

But those who take a long look into the future, those who carefully observe the force and direction of present movements against the race, will approve and applaud what this committee has done. If the colored people have any hope for themselves and their posterity, if they mean to preserve their heritage of freedom, if they want to be freemen and not slaves, they will rush to the standard of the men who are willing to face hostility for a vital principle. They will support papers like The Bee and *The Guardian*, which denounce the traitors to human rights, whether they be black or white. It is absolutely necessary at all times that there should be watchmen in towers looking out for movements against the liberties of mankind. In its field, *The Guardian* is doing its duty nobly, and is deserving of large support. In this field The Bee is bearing its full share of the race's burden, and we shall continue so to do. We shall welcome the co-operation of all our race journals in the struggle for the possession of all the rights of man as man. But whether we secure this end or not, we shall continue at our self-assigned task, unawed by fear and unbribed by favor.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The rebel flags have been returned to those from whom they were captured. The North and the South, by this act on the part of a Republican administration, Senate and House of Representatives, have buried the hatchet and the lost cause which has been a Southern hobby since reconstruction is no longer heard by Southern statesmen. Negro domination is now the theme; and negro disfranchisement is the final act of those states which rebelled against the republic. What must the disfranchised citizen do? The party to which he has been allied and perpetuated and kept in power by their political subterfuge is coquetting with its enemy and is now about to sidetrack the negro. The Bee said, although it supported the Republican party in the last campaign, that every effort would be made by Southern white Republicans to sidetrack these faithful allies and to organize a lily white Republican party. What will then be the position of the ostracised citizen? Will he continue to be the "hewer of wood and the drawer of water?"

Would it be crime for this class of citizens to make terms with those to whom they have been opposed or ally themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which guarantees the rights of citizenship, irrespective of color or condition? We are all American citizens, and the color of our skin ought not to be a bar to protection under the Constitution of the United States. If a State or the national government cannot protect the citizens, should such citizens vote for (that is, those who can vote) or continue to support men who are the representatives of such state or national government? The moment the colored citizen attempts to relinguish the *quasi* claims of a party which is claimed that "freed you," that moment he is called a traitor or a political ingrate. The Bee does not advocate an alliance with the enemy unless the enemy agrees and guarantees equality of citizenship. When the ballot is taken from you, your weapon of defense is taken from you. The enemy has so unarmed the colored man that he is powerless to a certain extent. The great trouble with the colored citizen is his inability to discriminate between political juggling and political hyprorisy.

If the Republican party can forgive the South by a return of rebel flags and other official recognition, cannot the colored man go with propriety to a party that guarantees civil and political liberty? If recently converted Democrats and rebels or ex-Confederates can repent and be forgiven thirty days after defeat and be appointed to office, what is the colored voter permitted to do? The colored citizen wants civil and political liberty. He is an American citizen, under the Constitution? Why is he disfranchised and discriminated against? Because those in authority have the power to make laws inimical to a certain class of their fellow citizens, must this class tamely submit to such oppressive and discriminating laws? The rights of every American citizen should be protected. Judge Spear, of Georgia, is doing more today in the South in defense of human liberty than any man upon the American bench. And why? Because he is honest and the violation of the laws of the State of Georgia is repugnant to his judicial mind. The South will never be happy, notwithstanding the return of the flags, until she sees these faithful allies again in chains of subjection. She doesn't believe in the rights of citizenship only to a certain class. Her citizens declare that the colored man is unworthy of the rights of citizenship. The colored citizen is leaving the farm and coming to the city. The Bee does not blame him, because he has been on the farm since 1620, and he thinks that it is about time for the white man to do a little farming and permit him to see a few beauties and pleasures of city life. The only time the white people like farming or country life is in the summer, because it is too warm for some of them to remain in hot cities in the summer. The colored brother wants recreation, and if he does not get it South he will leave and go where he can get it, and get the protection of the law.

IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENTS.

It is an established fact that we have in operation in certain sections of this country what is commonly called and known as "jim crow" cars. We have also in certain sections of the country separate waiting rooms for different races of people, designated "whites" and "blacks." Since this law has been in operation, have those citizens to whom this law applies improved their environments? Do the actions and conduct of this people demonstrate the necessity and the importance of the passage of such a law? The colored citizens are in a helpless condition. They are in the minority in the American body politic, and they must necessarily submit, with protest, to the hardships and impositions that befall them. The question now is, Has the separation of the races improved or bettered the condition of either of the two, the white and the colored? The colored citizen who rides in a "jim crow" car has but little respect for the refined and educated colored lady who is compelled to ride in the "jim crow" car. Of course, there are a few exceptions. Coming from the South a few days ago a distinguished colored Presbyterian minister was riding in a "jim crow" car, and between South Carolina and the State of Virginia a white man entered the car in which he was riding with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The colored divine approached the white intruder and requested him to discontinue his smoking in the car in which he was riding and several colored ladies. The white man excused himself and left the car. In a few moments, or rather when the next station was reached, a colored Virginian entered and seated himself with a lighted cigar. This same divine approached the gentleman (?) and requested him to cease smoking. This son of Ham was ready for a fight. He said he would not stop smoking. The minister said, "Yes, you will." The conductor was immediately informed, who came quickly and told the colored brother to cease smoking. He obeyed. So it can be seen that some colored men will not respect the presence of their own people. It is so on the street cars and in places of amusement. The pulpit is inactive in this particular. The pulpit could do much in teaching its congregations what is lacking. The pulpit is doing nothing but grafting. The minister wants more money. Many of them want large churches, in whch many of the members want to display their costly dresses and diamond rings.

The disfranchised and ostracised citizen must improve his environments. No matter what his condition may be, let him so conduct himself that he will command respect and consideration. Those who then oppress him will conclude that he is entitled to better things and better treatment.

The conduct of the colored citizen will have a great deal to do with his elevation in life. Let him be satisfied with his color and nationality. It is no crime to be black. Some of the noblest types in the world belong to the black races. The so-called white man has no respect for the so-called colored man who is ashamed of his color and nationality. The day will soon come when the color of a person's skin will be no bar to his advancement or elevation in life. Whatever the colored man's vocation in life is, let him improve it if he wants to succeed. "Put money in thy purse," said the ancients, "put money in thy purse." It is the man that helps the man. It is prosperity that will elevate him and it is the trade that he learns that will protect him and the education that will direct him.

Let the colored man improve his environments.

PASSING OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

It has been but a few years since we witnessed representatives of the colored race exercising those political rights that they obtained by virtue of the rights vested in them by the masses of a people they claim to represent. The power that they secured was by meritorious conduct and the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The loyal defense of the flag which was dishonored by thos who deemed slavery a God-given privilege and right under the Constitution. The late Civil War was an opening to freedom and independence and purification of the government which was assailed by disloyal citizens of the Union. The culmination of the war and the part these black allies took in it was a supposed guarantee of their citizenship and the privilege to enjoy happiness and prosperity. But who thought that there would be a retrogression of these citizens who fought to uphold the flag? Administrations that were Republican in form had a seeming respect and consideration for these colored citizens, invited them to council, and accepted their recommendations of men and measures, have now repudiated the pledges, so often adopted in platforms at every national convention. Today they are not consulted, and neither are they considered except by the recommendation of the white representatives in Congress. The leadership is one individual, whose truckling, sycophancy, trimming and apologetic utterances are applauded by those the black man has made and elevated by his vote. The passing of negro leadership had its birth at the Southern Exposition and by the silent slumber of the men who at the time should have beheaded the monster; allowed him to exist and fatten on the blood and flesh of those whose value gave life and independence to a republic which declares its inability to protect its offspring and the few decrepits who now exist.

There is no counsel at court. There is no one that dares to demand in the name of ten millions of outraged citizens. We see the passing of this leadership. We see the selfishness and cringing appeals of one man, in whom our enemies have confidence. We see a noble and great race of people, bowing to a false god who has won the confidence of administrative powers by deception. We see the once great political leaders playing the "king's jesters," and like parrots these sucklings subordinate a noble ambition and cry "Me, too!"

We no longer have a leadership; which we regret to admit. There is no enmity now between the North and the South.

We have no more protestations to administrations now. We have no more demands in the name of the people, but in their stead we read of and see delegations of thanks and congratulations. Of what? Imaginary appointments and spectacular demonstrations; promises and declarations on paper. The Northern negro is meddling with his brother in the South, while he himself is starving. The Southern negro is prospering and if the Northern negro would cease disturbing the negro in the South he will work out his own salvation.

This boasted Northern leadership is like vapor. It has accomplished nothing. It creates a great deal of noise, without effect. It is full of schemes and glittering generalities. It is a grafting set of individuals, playing on the imaginary wrongs of the black man in the South.

Today we have no leadership.

THE BEE.

The management of The Bee will be pleased to receive from its subscribers, patrons and well wishers any item of news or any matter that will interest the people. To insure publication the sender or writer will please sign his or her name, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. It is the purpose of the management to give Washington a wide-awake, up-to-date weekly publication. All news matter, society matter, etc., must be in the office not later than Wednesday evening of each week. We take advertisements as late as Thursday evening. We want agents in all parts of the city and country. The Bee is published in the interest of the people. It is allied to no party, clique or faction. It solicits the patronage of all churches irrespective of denomination. It will condemn the duplicity of any party and advise the people against corrupt measures. It will support men and measures irrespective of party, but men who represent sound and economic principles and measures.

June third, 1905, The Bee will have been published twenty-five years, at which time the management will issue a Quarter of a Century Edition. It will contain many interesting features and events. For this edition we hope to have articles from some of the most able writers in the United States. If you want to know who the Washington people are, don't fail to read the Quarter of a Century Edition of the The Bee. If you want to know some of the most important social events that ever took place in Washington subscribe for The Bee. A prospectus of the Quarter of a Century Edition of The Bee is in course of preparation. Those who have followed the course of The Bee for twenty-five years must admit that it has endeavored to defend the interests of the people. It has worn no man's collar and today The Bee is the greatest exponent of human rights in the United States so far as the colored man is concerned. If you want a great race advocate send in your name at once.

A NEW PAPER.

The *Industrial Enterprise* is the name of a new paper published by Thomas L. Leatherwood. It is a neatly printed seven-column folio. In its bow the editor says that he will endeavor to "infuse into the minds of the people the need of education, industrial habits, frugality, and the necessity of lofty moral character, so essential to the uplift of any people." So far as education is concerned, we want to say to our esteemed contemporary that we have more than we know what to do with. The Washington people have no time to talk about morals. We have been exposing immorality for twenty-five years without success, and the less you have to say about the morals and the immorality of individuals the better you will be respected. If you want to succeed, take the bum, the libertine, and the thief, and paint them in glowing colors, then your sheet will be called clean. If you expose them, to jail you will go. You have our sympathy, as well as our congratulations. There are almost ninety thousand colored people in this city who ought to read, but many of them prefer picnics and excursions in summer and balls in winter; hence they will have but little time to consider the industry that your able journal will teach. Here is our hand; we welcome you to the sinking fund.

TRYING HARD.

The editor of the Indianapolis *Freeman* is trying hard to ingratiate himself in the entimation of the Wizard of Tuskegee. In a column editorial last week he made a baby defense of Mr. Washington because The Bee said that Mr. Washington and President Roosevelt differed in their speeches. When discussing the same question. The Bee knows that Editor Knox is in need of the last die. A weekly contribution is a great help sometimes to those who live alone by contributions. There was nothing in The Bee's editorial that would warrant such a long-winded article which was on the order of many lectures Mr. Knox has delivered in the past. The Bee would advise Editor Knox to explain to the people of Indiana why he allowed the Democratic state committee to put him up as an independent candidate against Congressman Overstreet. The Bee at that time attempted to defend the brother because it thought he was sincere, but since, The Bee has found out better. For the defense The Bee made of this face scraper and hair trimmer, it was told that its editorials were "murky." The Bee will have no more "murky" editorials in defense of Knox again.

Mr. Washington has not taken any exceptions to The Bee's editorial. Why should this face scraper and hair trimmer? The Bee also suggested to Mr. Knox that a close adherence to his tonsorial business and less meddling in politics and with the affairs of Mr. Washington would elevate him in the estimation of those who patronize his barber shop and shoe-polishing establishment annexed.

EXTORTION.

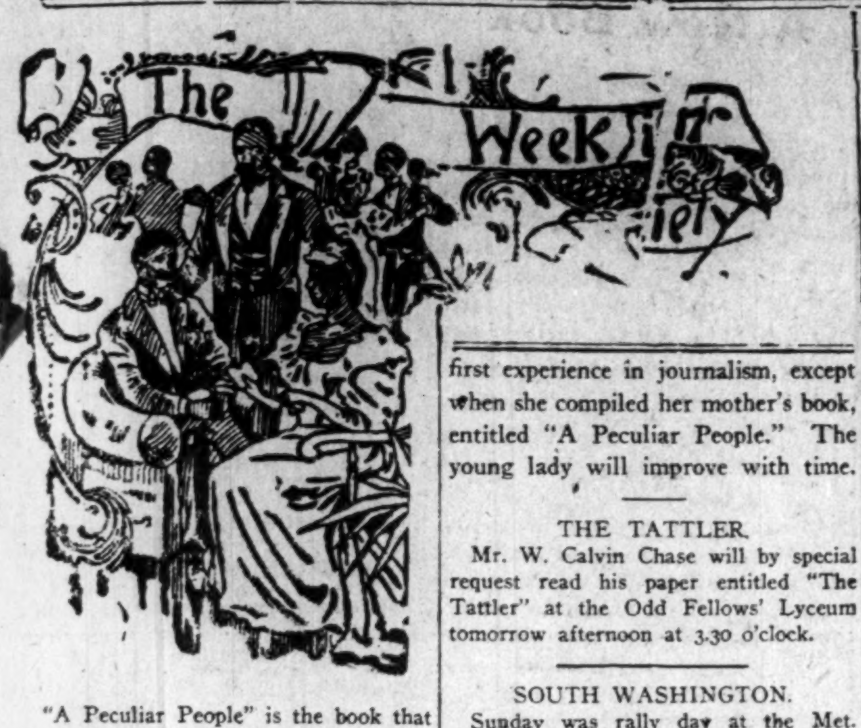
The Bee desires to call the attention of the Excise Board to the condition of certain saloons in this city that take pride in charging colored customers or patrons one dollar for a drink of whiskey or a glass of beer. In another column of The Bee there will be read with interest an attempt at extortion. The colored people do as much in proportion to their population in protecting and supporting our local government as the white people. Nevertheless no saloon that is licensed by the government has any right, on account of color, to discriminate in prices. It is quite evident that these two white men became disgusted and left the saloon. The report shows that the colored man was very nice about it. Whoever he was, he didn't in the least disturb any one in the saloon. It seems to us that the Excise Board should recommend to Congress the passage of a law giving the Excise Board the power to rebuke any and all bar rooms and other licensed places that cater to the public for trade that discriminate on account of color. It is not expected that these places are to accommodate ruffians or persons not entitled to respect, but it is expected that respectable people are to be treated with respect and be accommodated.

"A PECULIAR PEOPLE."

The management of The Bee has arranged with the publisher of "A Peculiar People" so that the work can be in the library of everybody who wants it, at the same time The Washington Bee, the most fearless defender of human rights in the United States. This book is a gem. Its contents will tell you the origin of A Peculiar People. Send two (2) dollars and receive a copy of "A Peculiar People" and The Bee for one year. The Bee is two dollars per annum and "A Peculiar People" one dollar per copy. You may have both for two dollars. The Bee for one year with a copy of "A Peculiar People." Send either money order or registered letter and you will upon receipt of the same, postage prepaid, be sent the book and The Bee for one year.

Address, The Bee Printing Co.,
1109 I St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

"Peculiar People," the new book by Mrs. A. V. Chase, is receiving favorable comment from literary people.



"A Peculiar People" is the book that you should have in your library.

Attorney L. M. King, who left for Pittsburg, Pa., last week on professional business has returned to the city.

Mr. Benjamin Butler, who has been in New Orleans, La., for several months, will be in the city next week.

Rev. E. W. Williams left the city for the North on Monday. He will be gone until May first.

Mr. Charles Jackson of K street left the city on last Saturday for Atlantic City.

The Misses Smith of Church street will spend the Easter holiday at Atlantic City.,

Hon. John P. Green gave a popular talk last Sunday at the Second Baptist Church. Subject, "A Lesson from His Life." It was very interesting.

Miss Lizzie Hitchings of Baltimore, Md., who is so well and favorably known in this city, is able to be out again after a severe spell of sickness.

Miss Spottswood, of Newport, who has been the guest of Miss Costin and sister, of 11th street, left for her home on Saturday. En route she will spend a fortnight in Baltimore.

The Second Baptist Lyceum, through a committee of ladies and gentlemen, has issued invitations for a "Violet Reception," which will be held Wednesday evening, April 19th.

Mrs. Anna Murry read a paper before the Mothers' Congress which has been noted in paper all over the United States. About the 15th of April she will address the people of Trenton at the Opera House there.

At the Odd Fellows' Lyceum last [illegible]day Mr. J. D. Gordon gave an informal talk. The music by the John Wesley choir was very entertaining.

Lawyer L. Melendez King has just returned from a trip to Pittsburg, Pa., where he has been on professional business. "Pittsburg is very progressive, and THE BEE is found in a good many homes," said the lawyer.

Miss Amy Thompson of Baltimore, who was the guest of Mrs. Lee and her sister, Miss McGinnis of 1206 T street, left the city for her home with many kind remembrances. She was the recipient of much attention at this hospitable home.

The dress that she wore at the inaugural ball was blue spangled net draped gracefully with pink roses, which was considered to be one of the most beautiful costumes there.

Messrs. Preston and William Tinney entertained a few friends at their residence Wednesday evening, April 5, in honor of Miss Mayme Stokes of New York.

Those present were Misses Esther D[illegible]uid, Mayme Middleton, Mayme Stokes, of New York; Messrs. Vernard Tolbert, Wilson Fletcher and Mr. Brown.

The table was beautifully decorated and contained the delicacies of the season.

On last Saturday evening an impromptu musical was held at the residence of the Misses Chase, in honor of their niece, Misses Virgie and Ada Williams, of Abbeville, S. C.

The program consisted of instrumental and vocal music. The participants were the Misses Williams, who played and sung from the old masters with ease and skill; Misses Lottie Brown and Della Bundy, who played several classical selections, as did the following: Misses Inez Hughes, Minnie Price, Beatrice and Pauline Cragwell. The others present were Misses Ellen Lee, Georgie Marston, Tulip Cook, Katie Thompson, Carrie Price, Anna Jackson, B. Thomas.

On Monday night they were entertained by Misses Beatrice and Pauline Cragwell, and on Friday night by Miss Ellen Lee.

THE GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

Editor Jerome A. Ross is to be congratulated on the appearance of the *Gazetteer and Guide* of March 25th. Editor Ross is a hustler and wide-awake newspaper editor. His appointment as Director of Exhibits of the Afro-American Industrial Exposition and World's Fair in New York in 1906 is a recognition of a brilliant young journalist.

THE BEE introduces this week a paragraphic news column by Miss Beatriz Lucinda Chase. This is her first experience in journalism, except when she compiled her mother's book, entitled "A Peculiar People." The young lady will improve with time.

THE TATTLER.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will by special request read his paper entitled "The Tattler" at the Odd Fellows' Lyceum tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.

Sunday was rally day at the Met. Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, D street, between 2nd and 3rd streets, N. W., which was largely attended. Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, was present at the afternoon services and assisted in lifting the collection. The day's services were concluded with a special sermon by the pastor, Rev. P. A. Wallace, subject, "Dry Bones in the Valley."

The Bloom of Youth Lodge of Odd Fellows held its quarterly election of officers at a regular meeting, held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Monday, March 27, and elected among other officers Joseph S. Jones as its most noble presiding officer of the lodge.

The Willing Workers of Emmanuel Fountain, No. 1037, U. O. of T. R., gave a guessing entertainment on Wednesday evening, March 8th, at 238 3rd street, S. W., which was quite a success.

Miss Effie Middleton who has been sick for some time, is able to be out again.

MR. J. A. LANKFORD.

Among the many enterprising men in this city who deserves to be commended is Mr. J. A. Lankford, whose place of business is at 609 F street. northwest,. Mr. Lankford, aside from his ability says that much of his success in life is due to newspapers. He undoubtedly is one of the most liberal and extensive advertisers among the colored people. There is not a colored man in the Unitthat the newspapers are telling the people than Mr. Lankford. If you ask him how he is succeeding and what made his business a success, he will tell you that the newspapers telling the people the nature of his work. He is a first-class artist. His work is first-class. Were it not for the newspapers the people outside would know nothing about him. His work it is true is an advertisement in the town in which he lives and where the work is. He is doing more work than any other colored architect in the country. He is a thorough race man and believes in the advancement of people irrespective of color or condition. His advertisement is in another column of THE BEE.

BRITISH NATIONAL ART TREASURES.

From the *Westminster Gazette.*

Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently acquired for the National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000—the sum for which it was purchased some years ago from Lord Darnley—is by no means the costliest of the national pictures. That distinction belongs to the "Anisdel Madonna" of Raphael, bought in 1885 from the Duke of Marlborough for £70,000—more than three times the highest price ever before paid for a picture, and equal to more than £14 per square inch. Ruskin spoke of it as quite the loveliest Raphael in the world. It had been valued by the director of the National Gallery at £115,500, and Gladstone was wont to find satisfaction in having saved the taxpayers £45,500 in this purchase.

Other costly acquisitions include Van Dyck's "Charles I" (£17,500), Holbein's "Ambassadors," Velasquez's "Admoral Pulido-Pareja" and Moroni's "Italian Nobleman" from Longford Castle, which together cost £55,000—£30,000 of which was derived from private gifts—and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Burgomaster" and "Portrait of an Old Lady," acquired in 1899 from Lord de Saumerez for £15,050. For the Peel collection, comprising seventy-seven pictures and eighteen drawings, acquired in 1871, £75,000 was paid. An interesting offer of a quarter of a million sterling was made for the Peel pictures in 1884.

New Orleans, March.—Congressman John Sharp Williams, Democratic minority leader, who has taken the stump in behalf of the plans and purposes of the Southern Cotton Association, says that immigrants from Northern Italy are the most desirable class of labor for the cotton fields of the South.

He says that the usefulness of the negro in producing the cotton crop is on the wane, and that while the race will doubtless continue at this form of labor indefinitely, the South must in the future depend largely on foreign labor.

The views of Mr. Williams have been confirmed by the experience of several large Mississippi planters who have imported Italian labor.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Edwardsville, Ill., March.—A novel application of the time-honored principle that a man's house is his castle was made by a jury in the Circuit Court today. James Tobin had sued John Winkelmeyer for $5,000 damages because Winkelmeyer's dog had bitten Tobin. The dog disfigured Tobin's face.

It was shown that Tobin was endeavoring to crawl into the dog's kennel to take a nap. The defense contended that the dog had a perfect right to defend its own premises against an intruder. The jury so decided.

SMALL ARMIES.

From the Philadelphia *Ledger.*

Hachette's Almanach du Crapeau gives the statistics of the smallest armies in the world. The smallest of them is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carbineers and 20 firemen. Next comes that of Luxemburg, with 135 gendarmes, 170 volunteers and 39 musicians. In case of war, say the laws, the number of volunteers may be temporarily raised to 250. In the republic of San Marino they have universal compulsory service, with the result that they can put in the field nine companies, comprising 950 men and 38 officers, commanded by a marshal. This, however, is the war strength of the forces. On the peace footing the republic can only put one company of 60 men on the parade ground. In the case of the republic of Liberia the most striking feature is the proportion of officers to privates. There are 800 of the former and only 700 of the latter. None the less the republic issues proclamations of neutrality when wars break out between the great powers of Europe.

Bloomington, Ill., March.—The Mormons have decided to come back to Illinois. At the meeting of the Illinois conference of the Mormon Church, which has just closed in Warren County, it was decided to invade the land of their fathers, and three churches will be built—one at Monmouth, another at Oquawka and the third at Warsaw.

It was at Monmouth that the trial of Joseph Smith, the first prophet of the Mormon Church, took place in 1841. He had been arrested in Quincy on an old Missouri warrant charging arson, murdér and other high crimes. Stephen A. Douglas was then Judge of the Circuit Court. The trial attracted crowds of Mo-mons. After lasting many days the trial ended in the acquittal of Smith.

The pending bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy provides that work on the new buildings at West Point shall commence at once, by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may see fit, but does not make provision for the entire amount of money needed. The plans, which have been secured after so much trouble and study, and which have been so much admired by those who have had the privilege of inspecting them, contemplate the expenditure of $7,490,000. In this total is included $400,000 already appropriated by Congress to provide for an increased water supply, and $146,000 for the completion of the cadet mess hall and for the purchase of additional property. The total of these items, $546,000, has already been provided, which reduces the amount needed to carry out the original plans to a little less than $7,000,000. But Congress has appropriated only $6,046,000, or $1,444,000 less than the estimate, and has placed a limit upon the cost of the improvements, which is very embarrassing to the War Department.

President Roosevelt, who already bears the record of having posed for more portraits than any other President while in office, is now daily giving sittings to George B. Torrey, a New York artist. The easel, stool, and color boxes of the artist are left in the Blue Room, where the poses are given, and when the picture is finished, will show a three-quarter length of the President.

In view of the fact that the century of the public schools falls on August 5, when the schools are not in session, it has been determined to hold the anniversary celebration in the fall, probably some time in October when the new term will have begun and all the pupils will be in school.

Senator Daniels of Virginia set a good example in a Washington street car a few days ago. The car was crowded when an elderly lady entered. The men retained their seats and appeared not to notice the lady, who was standing. Then Senator Daniels, who still carries a bullet for the Confederacy, rose and holding his crutches in one hand grabbed a strap with the other, offering the lady his seat. The woman protested, but finally accepted the courtesy and called her young son in from the platform to introduce him to the Senator from whom the lad was able to learn a lesson in politeness.

THE COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

The April number of the Colored American Magazine is unusually strong, and contains a wide range of subjects. There are more illustrations than usual. "The Way of the World" is, as usual, ably prepared. The list of contributions comprise "The Advancement of Colored Women," by Margaret Washington; "The Gift of the Storm," by Frances Nordstrom; "America's Leading Musicians;" "An Adventure in the Big Horn Mountains," by a Soldier; "A Voice from Haiti," by Count De Pilate; "Charles W. Anderson," by Roscoe Conkling Simmons; a story by Tom Malone; "The History of the Metropolitan Realty Company," and other articles of interest. There are verses by John Boyle O'Reilly, Bertram Johnson and William Foote. The editorial on "Peonage" is splendid. No home should be without the Colored American Magazine. Ten cents the copy, $1.00 the year. All newstands, or Pearl and Cedar streets, New York.

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FARMER A CROESUS.

CROPS FOR YEAR 1904 EXCEED ALL RECORDS.

Corn Is King, the Value of Yield Amounting to $1,000,000,000—Cotton Given Second Place, Hay and Wheat Third.

Washington.—The agricultural products of this country in 1903 were the greatest in its history, but the report of the secretary of agriculture declares that 1904 has advanced beyond the previous year. Some products have fallen slightly behind in value, but others have more than fulfilled the deficit. And the general result is that the farmers have produced in value more wealth than they ever did before in one year.

The figures are enormous. The quantity of corn approached 2,500,000,000 bushels, and the high price for it gives this crop a farm value much greater than it ever had before, exceeding considerably $1,000,000,000. This amount could pay the national debt and interest for one year and still leave enough to pay the expenses of the national government for a large part of one year.

The cotton crop is second in the value list, and the indications are that the farm value of lint and seed will reach $600,000,000 in 1904. These figures may be too low, for they are based on the values at the farms and are not the commercial values at the exchanges or anywhere else.

Hay and wheat are contending for third place in point of value. It is expected that these two crops, hay and wheat, will be worth on the farm this year as much as the corn crop, namely, something more than $1,000,000,000. On account of the higher value of wheat it is the most valuable crop ever raised in the country.

Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904. The oats crop was 60,000,000 bushels greater than ever before, except in 1902. There were 300,000,000 pounds more of rice than ever, the production being estimated at 900,000,000 pounds.

The principal crops that are valued by the agricultural department of the government have an aggregate farm value this year amounting to $3,583,339,609. This is an increase of 14 per cent. over 1903 and 42 per cent. over five years ago.

Farm horses have increased slightly in number and more in value, and the aggregate was never so valuable as in 1904, with a total of $1,136,940,298.

The value of farm mules also reached its highest point, which is $217,532,832.

The steady advance in poultry in number and in the quantity and value of products leads to some astonishing values for 1904. The hens are now producing one and two-thirds billions of dozens of eggs yearly, and these hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in two weeks, at the high prices that have prevailed during the year, to pay the year's interest on the national debt.

The summary of the values of agricultural products for 1904 places the total at $4,900,000,000, after excluding the value of the farm crops that are fed to the live stock. These figures do not represent fully the value of the wealth produced upon the farms of the country.

And the diffusion of well-being among the farmers throughout all parts of the country is one of the most conspicuous features of the recent agricultural development.

LIKE A JOSHUA'S TRUMPET

Miracle of Falling Walls Repeated in a Little German Village—Notes Cause Ruin.

Berlin. — The Bible miracle of the walls of Jericho falling after the Jewish soldiers under the leadership of Joshua marched around them a certain number of times, sounding their trumpets, found a repetition the other day at Heiligenstart, near Leipsic. The local music master, who was organizing a brass band, had gathered his musicians for practice in his garden, situated at the foot of the ancient walls of the city.

One day, while the trumpets were doing their best on a high note, the city wall fell without warning, scattering the terrified musicians all over the meadows.

It is said that a combination of notes caused the ruins of the walls, just as occasionally a note struck in a room will cause the breaking of glass without apparent cause.

FUNERAL SERMON BY WIRE

Distant Sick Man Hears Address at Wife's Coffin—Injured Getting Medicine.

Pittsbubrg, Pa.—Benjamin P. Welsh, an Allegheny druggist, lay on a cot in the Allegheny general hospital with a telephone receiver adjusted to his head and heard the sermon at the funeral of his wife at his home on Fairview avenue, Allegheny.

The telephone company had arranged a transmitter in front of the coffin. Rev. Thomas Park talked into the receiver while addressing the mourners in the room.

A mile and a half away the sick man heard every word. Welsh was hurrying home with medicine for his wife, who had pneumonia, when he fell from a street car and fractured his leg in two places. He had to crawl to his home, 150 yards away. The next day he was taken to the hospital, and his wife died.

Needed the Notoriety.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has brought to light the interesting fact that the man who discovered chloroform was long past 40 when he did it. Really, Dr. Olson can't be blamed for insisting now that it was all a joke.

PEG-LEGGED HEN A FIGHTER

Side-Wallops Fowl That Make Light of Her Infirmity—Lays Regulation Eggs.

Ware, Mass.—Laying five eggs a week in the season when prices are highest is a minor accomplishment of a Ware hen that has a wooden leg. The hen is of Rhode Island red stock, and is owned by Charles F. Wilcox.

The leg was broken last spring, when it was a pullet, by a stone from the hand of a wanton youth. The fractured support was bandaged in splints, and the bone apparently knit. But cold weather had a bad effect and, a sore developing, Mr. Wilcox decided to end the suffering of the hen.

His little daughters pleaded so strongly for the hen that Mr. Wilcox spared her life and amputated the leg. In tribute to its fortitude the hen was christened Martyr.

"Why can't Martyr have a wooden leg like other people?" inquired one of Mr. Wilcox's daughters. Mr. Wilcox facetiously referred the suggestion to Gilbert Girard, who declared the idea practicable, and after taking measurements of Martyr's right leg, fashioned a leg from hard maple and attached it.

The leg, which was fitted several weeks ago, has never been removed, and the daughters of Mr. Wilcox refuse to be convinced that scales, feathers and toes will not eventually appear on the artificial leg.

When Martyr made her first appearance with the barnyard fowl after acquiring the wooden leg, her former associates united in attacking her. Martyr, however, had learned the value of the leg as a weapon, and with hard side swipes bowled her antagonists over. Her assailants adopted a conciliatory policy thereafter.

A favorite recreation with Martyr is to insert the wooden leg in the snow, and, curling the right leg beneath its feathers, stand for half an hour or more at a time, enjoying the discomfiture of imitators. Once the wooden leg became frozen in the ice, and Martyr had to be rescued.

END OF THE WORLD NEAR.

So Say Members of a Strange Religious Sect in Indiana—Are Sincere in Belief.

Decatur, Ind.—Waiting for the world to come to an end and advocating the creed of their sect, several families of this city, under the leadership of William Whittredge, formerly of Elgin, O., are preparing for the millennium, which they say will be here some time in April.

The little band has no name, but its members are apparently sincere in their belief. When Whittredge and his followers quietly came to this city several weeks ago they attracted little attention, but it was noticed that, although the entire band of three families was housed in one dwelling, the men apparently had no occupation. Then the people of the neighborhood began to wonder what their mission here could be. It was made known that the strangers were simply waiting for the world to come to an end, and tracts were scattered over the city warning the residents of the city that the end is expected in April.

The followers of Whittredge, in preaching their doctrine, point to the book of Revelations in the Bible, and on the tracts which they distribute are printed quotations from the Bible. The members of the band are all intelligent and well informed and they preach their belief in interesting conversation.

MAN BECOMES HUMAN OWL

Prominent Massachusetts Resident Sees Best During Darkness of the Night.

Pittsfield, Mass.—By a strange freak of nature, Harry Wolcott, of Cheshire, has lost his sight during daylight, but at night he sees clearly and penetrates into the darkest gloom without difficulty.

Mr. Wolcott is 58 years old, and is a descendant of a prominent Berkshire family. He is known in the neighborhood as the "human owl." Until within a few years he possessed ordinary sight. He went west, where he married. His wife died soon after their marriage and it is said that because of his intense grief and the tears shed over her grave, the strange malady came upon him.

Light became painful, and at last repugnant to him. He has grown into the habit of sallying forth only after darkness. So completely has his day sight left him that he is unable to discern faces or localities by day. He spends his time almost alone, doing his own cooking and household work, sleeping by day and living in a darkened house.

Wolcott believes himself "moon struck," a superstition deeply imbedded in New England folklore. Moonlight nights afford him the greatest pleasure, and he revels in the soft light of its beams.

Puzzle: Find "the Monkeys."

Kuropatkin's opinion of the Japs appears to be altered. It wasn't so very many moons ago, when he and some brother officers were visiting Tokio, that he said: "Some day we'll have to conquer these monkeys." It is easy to see who is the monkey in the situation at Mukden.

Would Avoid Wealth.

So many wealthy young men are committing suicide these days, the impression is likely to gain ground that wealth is something young men should avoid having anything to do with, if they want to be happy.

Japs Lucky All Around.

A volcano has made Japan larger by giving her a new island. The stars in their courses are fighting for the Japs.

RED MEN IN REPUBLIC

INDIANS IN MOUNTAINS RUN A GOVERNMENT.

Band of Cherokees Is Established in North Carolina—Farmer President Adjusts Disputes and Saves Fees of Lawyers.

Asheville, N. C.—Not far from the magnificent Biltmore estate of George W. Vanderbilt and in the shadow of the millionaire's hunting lodge on Mont Pisgah, near Asheville, in the recesses of the mountains, there is a highly civilized band of Cherokee Indians who form a nation separate and distinct from the state government and based upon the theories of democracy.

The people who compose this nation are full-blooded red men, though far removed from the savagery of their ancestors. The scheme of their government, while adhering to many traditions of their tribe, is far in advance of any existing among other of the original natives of the soil.

The chief, or president of the republic, is elected by plurality vote by the qualified electors of the country. He must be at least 30 years old, and a native of his Indian republic. He holds office for four years. Should the president be authorizeld by his congress to leave the country on public business, his compensation is fixed at four dollars a day and expenses, including railroad mileage.

This president is not only the chief executive of the nation, but its first citizen, and he is always regarded as the personal friend and adviser of his people in their individual capacity, and it is frequently the case that he adjusts disputes and settles controversies in order to save his subjects the expense of litigation.

Ex-President Chaldohib's daughter, who was educated in Boston, is said to have been the most beautiful and popular woman of the nation, and during his administration she was the Dolly Madison of the little republic.

Jesse Reid, the incumbent, is no ordinary man. He is giving his small domain one of the best business administrations it ever had. President Reid is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser and he prefers his beautiful home on the Soco river to a residence near the capital.

The vice president of the republic, Stilwell Shannenkih, is an interesting character. During the war between the states in the '60's, the republic espoused the cause of the south, and one of the red men, Standing Wall, rose to the rank of a brigadier.

His command was composed largely of his own people, and one of his most gallant and most trusted officers was Maj. Shannonkih. Since the war the major has been noted for his enterprise and he is the most popular man in the nation.

FISH FROZEN IN THE SEA.

Massachusetts Fishermen Gather a Harvest That Is Without a Precedent.

Provincetown, Mass. — Can fish freeze at a depth of 20 fathoms? is the question that is vexing the minds of flatfish dredgers at this port.

Fishermen declare that lots of flounders were drawn from water of that depth, midway between Wood End and the "ledge," on a recent date, many boats' crews sharing in the singular harvest—the first of the kind ever known to have occurred in this latitude, and certain it is that no local sea mystery of the past ever caused more discussion than this latest wonder evoker. Will some wise man kindly make explanation?

For many years Provincetown's fleet of flounder dredges has annually scooped 4,500 barrels of flatfish from the floor of Cape Cod bay, but never until the present winter have the fishermen drawn up naturally frozen fishes—fishes all ready for shipment, in fact, barring the barrels.

On the day of the draught of frozen flounders the weather was mild, the air and the surface water were of a comparatively high temperature, and the dredging machines hung limp and uniced. This proves that the fishes did not freeze after reaching the surface alongside boats.

But the fish were thoroughly frozen. Crew members, astounded at the spectacle, severed specimen after specimen, to ascertain if the flounders were fully frozen. Each fish so cut was frozen completely.

For once the fishermen, who know local fishes' habits pretty well, are puzzled. They would be pleased to learn the cause of the phenomenon.

Youngest Typesetter.

Edgar Missemer, son of J. R. Missemer, editor and publisher of the Mount Joy (Pa.) Star and News, is one of the youngest typesetters in this section of the state. Egdar is only seven years old, and sets type and distributes it with remarkable rapidity for one so young in the business. During spare hours after school he spends his time in his father's shop. Before he was six years old he was able to handle a printer's stick, and when his proofs come back for correction very few errors were to be found.

They Tanned the Russians Too.

Since they showed their fighting qualities it has been found that the Japanese are not a yellow race at all; they are only deeply tanned, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Difference.

In the spring, says an observant contemporary, women's footsteps turn lightly toward the millinery stores. And men's hands instinctively toward their pocketbooks.

SKELETON IN UNIFORM.

Discovery Made by Workmen Tearing Down Building on Site of Old Centre Market in New York.

New York.—While tearing down the building on the site of the old Central market, where the new police headquarters' structure is to be built, workmen found in an attic over the old courtroom a skeleton clad in a policeman's uniform. Just one thing prevented this ghostly find from calling out all the detectives to be found at No. 300 Mulberry street, and that was the fact that part of the old building had been occupied by a business man who is noted as a practical joker.

Nevertheless, the workmen, who did not know of this man and his jokes, were startled, and hurriedly notified the police of the Mulberry Street station. Roundsman Joyce and Policeman Nathan soon arrived, and, seeing the tattered blue cloth of the service about the bones, picked the uncanny bundle up tenderly and carted it off to the station, meanwhile calling upon the detective bureau for "some good detectives to run down the mystery."

The uniform was old and dingy, but was such as is now worn by the police. There was a summer helmet and an old revolver near the skeleton. No number or shield was near. The name "John Little, No. 309 State street, Brooklyn was written on a book in one of the pockets.

A yellow scrap of paper was also in the pocket, purporting to be a deed to lot No. 2,702, in Greenwood cemetery, dated December 5, 1848, and signed: "Robert Wray, president." Other antiquated trinkets were found in the pocket, one of which bore the date, "1825."

The coroner's office knew who had owned the building until recently, and did not hasten to make any extensive investigation.

FRENCH ARMY SERVICE CUT

Law Reducing Term from Three to Two Years Is Passed—Former Exemptions Are Abolisehd.

Paris.—The chamber of deputies finally adopted, by a vote of 519 against 32, the military law reducing the term of active service in the army from three years to two years. The law will become effective on January 1, 1906. Clauses of the law render every Frenchman liable, abolishing former exceptions concerning widows' sons and breadwinners, whose families will receive an allowance. Men hitherto released from military service owing to weakness will be enrolled in an auxiliary corps.

The ministers contend that this measure does not decrease the numbers of the army on peace footing, which is 550,000, but military experts argue that there will be a minimum reduction of 25,000, because one-half of the active army will be released annually, instead of one-third as hitherto, and the abolition of exemptions does not compensate for this.

The principle of the measure is allround equality. In carrying out this plan pupils of cadet schools must serve one year in the ranks before beginning their studies, while students in the various professions, heretofore serving only 12 months, must henceforth serve one year as ordinary soldiers, and then, on passing examinations, become reserve officers during the second year of their service.

BURY RELICS WITH HIM.

Hermit Lives Half Century with Wife, But in Death Seeks a Distance.

Cardiff.—David Evans, of Garth, Llangollen, lived for over half a century with his wife on the mountain side overlooking the vale. Eighteen months ago Mrs. Evans died, and he became practically a hermit. But when he felt death coming upon him he professed a rooted objection to being laid to rest by her side, and left orders that his body should be taken to his birthplace near Carnarvon for burial. His one anxiety was that his coffin should not be forgotten at a junction on the railway journey. Attired in his "Sunday best," his favorite sealskin cap on his head, and his pipe, tobacco and walking stick beside him, the old man has just been buried in strict accordance with his written instructions.

FIND TALL CEDAR TIMBER.

Michigan Woodsmen Cut One Tree Giving a Ninety-Foot Pole—No Perfect Ones.

Munising, Mich.—That there is still cedar timber of the classification known as "long lengths" left in this region is illustrated by operations under way in Rock river township, Alger county, on a tract owned by the Superior Cedar company, of Detroit. One pole cut recently measured 90 feet in length, with an eight-inch top, and was as straight as a stick of white pine. In addition to this remarkable specimen 15 poles 70 feet long were cut on the same tract.

Ninety-foot poles are extremely rare in this part of the United States, and their value is in proportion. It is doubtful if there has ever been cut in northern Michigan a perfect cedar tree of greater dimensions.

Thieves Return $100.

One hundred dollars, stolen by a burglar from David Thompson, an old, infirm man, of Center Moriches, N. Y., a week ago has been returned. It was found tied to the outside doorknob of his residence.

It is supposed that the burglars were local parties, who became frightened from the persistence of the hunt, and returned the money. The police say that it is not probable that any arrest would now be made.

A New Book

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly $1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is $1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a *personal service* to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.
The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.
The Seven Seals.
Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.
Eulogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.
The Religious Status of the Negro.
National Perils.
The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.
Robert G. Shaw.
The Religious and Secular Press Compared.
The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government.
The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem.
The Divinity of the Church.
Christian Resources of Afro-Americans.
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WOULD END ALL WAR

PRACTICAL PLAN OF FAMOUS NORWEGIAN AUTHOR.

Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson Says Prohibiting Loans to Belligerents Is the Only Way to Insure Universal Peace.

Paris.—Many are the plans which well-meaning people have conceived to put an end to all wars and establish universal peace, but of all these none seems more plausible or practical than one which M. Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, the famous Norwegian author and playwright, mentioned the other day when visited in his home in this city.

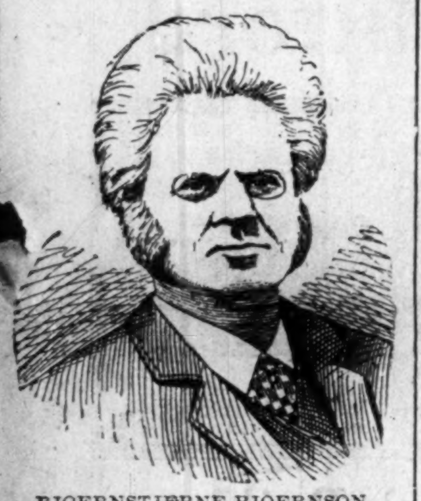
"I do not see why we waste so much time devising means to abolish war," said M. Bjoernson, "when the only way in which we may accomplish our purpose is evident to all. Let the world declare that loans made to belligerents are contraband of war, and wars will stop.

"It seems plain that if arms, ammunition, coal and provisions from neutral powers to belligerents are contraband loans of millions which are openly declared to be made to prolong war certainly ought to be considered in the same class. To give to this truth the power of an international law we cannot afford to wait for another conference at The Hague.

"Powers like Russia, which cannot even pay the interest on their national debt without taking up new loans in foreign countries, much less carry on a war without financial assistance from others, would never consent to have war loans declared contraband, as this would forever prevent them from carrying on war.

"But as public opinion all over the whole civilized world demands this, the legislatures of all civilized countries ought to pass just such a law to be in force in their own states, punishing with heavy fines or imprisonment anyone who gave financial assistance to a belligerent power.

"Exceptions, I think, should be made in favor of a nation which is depending on its independence or its native soil. I do not think that I am wrong when I say that a law passed by all the parliaments of the world, making it a punishable offense to supply money to a foreign power for the purpose of carrying on war, would make war impossible.



BJOERNSTJERNE BJOERNSON.
(Noted Norwegian Author Has Plan to Make War Impossible.)

"I have been reading a letter from Norway from a business man who was exceedingly happy because a steamer owned by him and loaded with ammunition and coal had succeeded in reaching Vladivostok. Every honest government ought to punish an open breach of neutrality. What good does t do that the various governments de- lare the neutrality of the countries hey represent when they do not even nake an attempt of punishing those f their subjects who openly boast of aving helped one or the other of the lligerent powers?

"Scores of steamers leave England very month loaded with coal for apan or Russia, a great German teamship company is openly entering to contracts to supply the Baltic quadrons with coal, but neither the aiser's nor King Edward's govern- ent takes any steps to prevent this. think that public opinion would back the government that first punished fenders of this kind. Here is a great sk for the men in the parliaments of e world who favor universal peace. they could force through laws to is effect they would render an invaluable service to humanity."

M. Bjoernson declared that in the very near future he would appeal to the members in favor of universal peace in the parliaments of all countries to consider his plan.

Valuable White Sapphire.

The largest white sapphire ever discovered has been taken to Berlin by M. Heppmer, a German engineer, who has resided for many years in Brazil, where he possesses several mines. Before cutting, the stone weighed 1,250 carats, but a flaw caused the cleavage of a piece weighing 400 carats. This piece will produce a cut stone of 100 carats. That cut from the larger piece s 418 carats, is two inches in h, and one inch and a half wide hick. The owner values the stone 800,000 crowns.

Wears Diamonds and Boots.

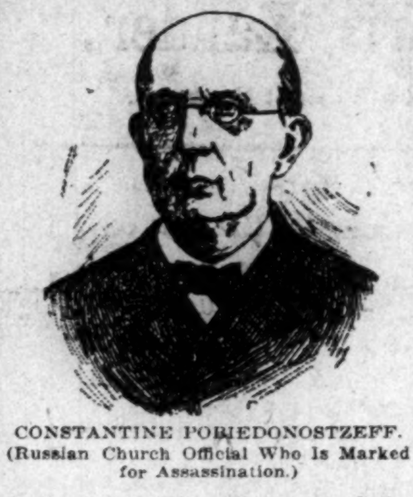
x-Gov. Dockery of Missouri, who used to wear cowhide boots while in congress years ago, has been on a visit to Washington, where old friends were glad to see that he sticks to the same kind of foot covering. An unwonted addition to his makeup was seen in the shape of two huge diamond studs. It has been hinted that the boots and the gems do not exactly harmonize.

IS MARKED FOR DEATH.

Procurator General of Russian Orthodox Church Whose Assassination Has Been Decreed.

St. Petersburg.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, procurator general of the Orthodox Greek church, of Russia, is among those whose assassination has been decreed by the revolutionary party. He is a dreamer, a fanatic. He hates Roman Catholics and Jews alike, and has persecuted them on all possible occasions. To be a Pole and a Roman Catholic is said to be, in the eyes of Pobiedonostzeff, an enemy of God and the czar.

Pobiedonostzeff long has dreamed that the Slavs are the chosen people, destined to be the ruling race of the world. He hopes to see the doctrines of the Greek Orthodox church the only allowable form of the Christian religion. He prays for a Russian empire that shall include the whole of the continent of Asia, and he would absorb the Balkan states, together with Turkey and Greece. He casts envious eyes on Austria as a future Russian province.



CONSTANTINE POBIEDONOSTZEFF.
(Russian Church Official Who Is Marked for Assassination.)

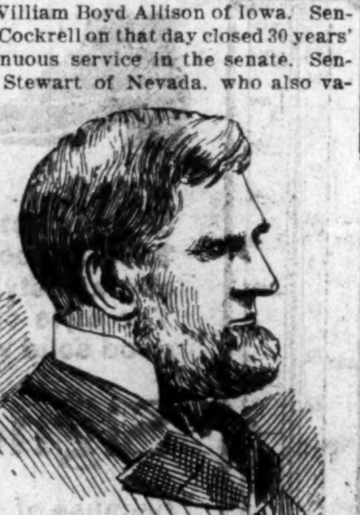
This man, who now ranks with the members of the emperor's cabinet in official importance—the Russian pope he is sometimes called—was born the son of a poor peasant in the province of Kharkoff. Ill content to follow in his father's plodding footsteps, Pobiedonostzeff worked his way to Kieff, to study in the university there. The young man had a brilliant university career and left Kieff to study law in St. Petersburg. Owing to his exceptional ability, he was summoned, at an early age, to be professor of law at Moscow university, and a year or two later he was selected to be tutor to several grand dukes of the imperial family, including the one who afterwards became Czar Alexander III. His duties brought him into contact with the reigning czar, Alexander II., and he contrived to secure his high favor, while gradually tightening his grip on the mind and intellect of the future czar. He rose to be a privy councillor and senator, and on the accession to the throne of Alexander III., following the assassination of Czar Alexander II., was made procurator of the holy synod. His influence over the present czar is apparent.

Some of the acts that have made Pobiedonostzeff unpopular, besides his anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism, are: Trying to dragoon the Armenians into becoming Muscovite slaves, through the appointment of the brutal Prince Galitzin as governor general of the Caucasian provinces; coercing the Finns and maintaining at Sousdal, an old monastery in the province of Vladimir, a prison for religious offenders.

ALLISON BREAKS RECORDS.

Iowa Senator Has Served Thirty-Two Consecutive Years in Upper House of Congress.

Washington.—The fourth of March was an interesting day to the American people, not only because it marked the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt as president, but because it witnessed the close of several long senatorial careers, and the breaking of all records for continuous and combined service in the senate and house of representatives by Senator William Boyd Allison of Iowa. Senator Cockrell on that day closed 30 years' continuous service in the senate. Senator Stewart of Nevada, who also vacated his seat, was a member of the senate earlier, but was absent 12 years between terms of service. Senator Mitchell of Oregon was a member when Mr. Allison lost connection for ten years. Senator Allison has served 32 years continuously in the senate, having taken his seat March 4, 1873, and had previously served eight years in the house of representatives—40 years in all. Senator Morrill of Vermont, who previously held the record, died on December 28, 1898. Had he lived two months and one week longer, he would have been a senator 32 years continuously. Senator Allison was born in Ohio March 2, 1829, and is hale and hearty at 76 years. He has four more years of his present term to serve.



WILLIAM B. ALLISON.
(Iowa Man Who Has Served 32 Consecutive Years in the Senate.)

LIFE ON SAGHALIEN.

ISLAND WHERE RUSSIAN CRIMINALS ARE BANISHED.

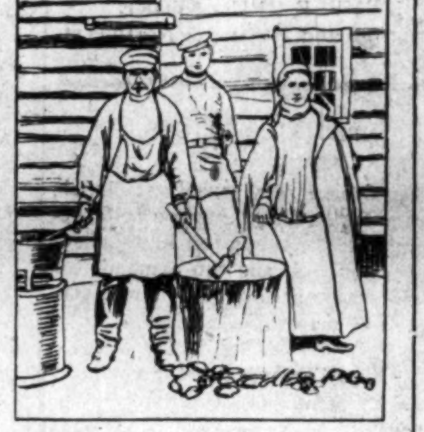
Better Known Among Natives as "Isle of the Lost," as No Person Sent There Ever Returns—Some Are Kept in Irons.

London.—Seventeen cents a day is said to be the cost of Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, to the Russian government for his complicity in the outbreak of the people. He is luxuriously fed in comparison with the Russian political prisoners and criminals on the Island of Saghalien. The allowance for these is seven and one-half cents for the same period.

Saghalien is an attenuated island lying off the eastern coast of Siberia, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Russia has used it as a penal colony since 1869. Among the people of Russia it is called the Isle of the Lost. It is well named by them. No person who is sent to this island ever returns. The government apparently desires to add to this impression of hopelessness by preventing, as far as possible, any description of the life lived there from reaching the people. It would have an atmosphere of gloom hang over the island. It would have exile to this forsaken spot mean the crossing of a yawning gulf into a world from which no word can return. There a false passport is not worth the trouble of writing it. Passport or no passport, it makes no difference.

A few foreigners have been able to spend a short time on the island in recent years. It has usually been difficult to secure pictures of the life there.

Only those who are sentenced to penal service for life because of some great crime, personal or political, are sent to Saghalien. The prisons are not great stone dungeons, such as those to which the American is accustomed. They resemble barracks, or great wooden warehouses. The stockades around the portion devoted to the incarceration of the most violent of the criminals if constructed around an orchard would only add to the fun of stealing the apples for an American boy. Leaving the prison, however, is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire, so the temptation to do so is not great. The main prison is divided into three parts. One is for the privileged convicts. The workshops and cells for the best-behaved prisoners are here. The good conduct prisoners, who are permitted to go outside in the day to labor, occupy the middle part. The northern quadrangle is surrounded by a strong stockade and overlooked by a watch tower. There are kept the most desperate criminals, who wear "irons" weighing 14 pounds. All the prisoners are kept there through the first year of their incarceration.



A SAGHALIEN CONVICT.
(Desperate Political Prisoners and Criminals Are Compelled to Wear "Irons.")

As capital punishment is not a part of Russia's criminal code, many of the prisoners are murderers who have been sent there to remain for life. All the servants of the officers are criminals.

A visitor to the place says: "It is uncomfortable to know that the surly-faced woman who enters your room in the morning with a light breakfast is a murderess. It does not add to your comfort to learn, when part of your beard has been removed, that the barber is also a murderer. You are glad to have a revolver under your pillow when you go to bed. You readily obey the injunction not to leave the house after the six o'clock curfew has been rung."

Women are privileged inhabitants on the island. They are relatively so few that they are at a premium. When a male convict has earned the right to live outside the prison walls in a small house of his own, he often invites one of the women to live with him. She may be a murderess, but that makes no difference. She may have murdered two men who occupied the same relation to her that he does. This fact, apparently, is no deterrent. A knouting and solitary confinement are the only two punishments which can be inflicted. The women are so few that they are not in much danger of being knouted.

Popular American Peeresses.

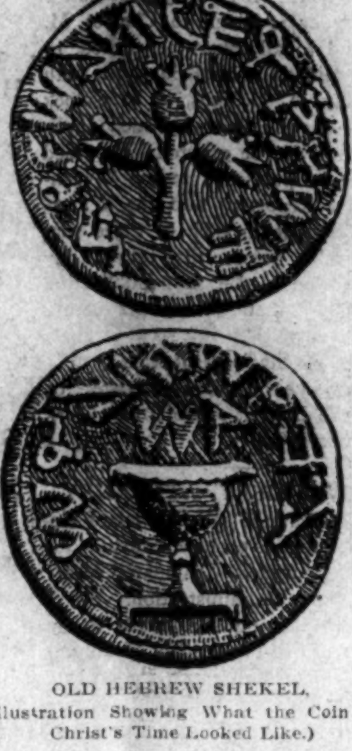
At a voting contest held at an Irish fair in London the marchioness of Ava received the greatest number of votes. Her husband, who was Lord Terence Blackwood, is Irish by descent. The marchioness was Miss Flora Davis, of New York. She was voted "the prettiest, the nicest and the smartest." At a young contest held at a bazar given for the benefit of the French sisters the popular prize was awarded to the countess of Essex, whose husband is the earl of Essex. The countess was Adele Grant, of New York. She was called the "smartest" lady present.

HISTORIC COIN IS LOST.

One of Thirty Pieces of Silver Paid for Betrayal of Christ Disappears from Collection.

New York.—"The mysterious fifth shekel" has again disappeared. The shekel is said to be one of the 30 pieces which were paid by the high priests of the synagogus of Jerusalem to Judas Iscariot for the betrayal of Christ.

The coin came into the possession of Marx Fischer, of this city, many years ago, and it was his prize possession.



OLD HEBREW SHEKEL.
(Illustration Showing What the Coin of Christ's Time Looked Like.)

With the discharge of Margaret Wallner from custody on a charge of stealing ancient coins from Fischer to the value of $60,000 the oft-disappearing shekel has again been lost trace of.

Fischer was negotiating with Mrs. Wallner to do housework with him, and after one of her visits he missed his box of coins. He had the woman arrested, but as her trunks and personal belongings were searched, and no evidence could be found, she was discharged.

It was ascertained during the first crusade that but five shekels of the ancient Hebrew currency were in existence, and they were reputed to be part of the payment to Judas.

All the other shekels have presumably been melted over centuries ago. Four of the existing shekels are owned by the British Museum, the National Museum of Paris, the Museum of Munich, and the Imperial Museum of Vienna.

The shekel which Fischer has just lost was once owned, it is said, by Godfrey, of Jerusalem, and was lost for centuries. Louis XI. of France was among its alleged owners. It was many times lost and stolen.

Fischer asserts that he refused some years ago $22,000 for the shekel, offered by one of the London Rothschilds.

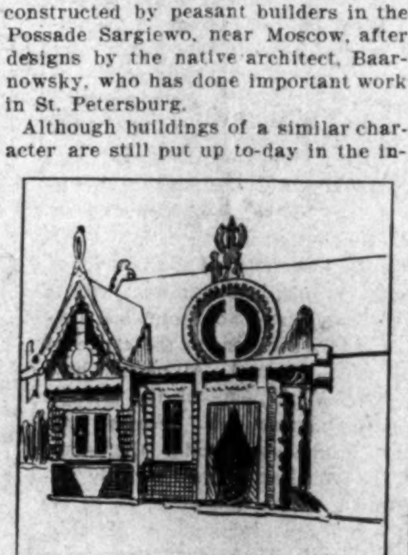
An ancient Greek coin called "Adam and Eve," bearing representations of Jupiter and Venus, was part of the collection which has disappeared.

TO REBUILD RUSSIAN HOUSE

Structure Exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair Will Be Preserved at Lake Geneva, Wis.

St. Louis.—The only Russian building at the St. Louis exposition has been torn down, but will be rebuilt on the country estate of R. T. Crane, at Lake Geneva, Wis. It stood in the Transportation building and was part of an exhibit from St. Petersburg. By students of Russian affairs it is considered a splendid example of Russian art and craftsmanship. Mr. Crane, whose business interest has taken him to Russia on several occasions, believes the structure a type of the best in Russian architecture, and for that reason he will preserve it. The building was constructed by peasant builders in the Possade Sargiewo, near Moscow, after designs by the native architect, Baarnowsky, who has done important work in St. Petersburg.

Although buildings of a similar character are still put up to-day in the interior of Russia, on a less elaborate plan, for small homes and pavilions, the style of construction is quite primitive, the exterior being that of a forest log cabin. The logs are neatly hewn, however, and notched together so closely that no open joints remain to be plastered. The fantastic taste of the peasants is indicated in the curiously sawn eaves, gables and cornices, which are elaborately ornamented and painted in the gayest colors. The material used throughout is a white pine from the forests around Moscow, effectively stained in the case of the carved furniture, all the interior decoration having been designed by Durnowo, whose works have been highly appreciated in the Russian buildings at many international expositions.



A RUSSIAN BUILDING.
(Example of Their Architecture Exhibited at World's Fair.)

NOTABLE DISCOVERY.

REMARKABLE STEP OF PROF. LOEB IN LIFE CREATION.

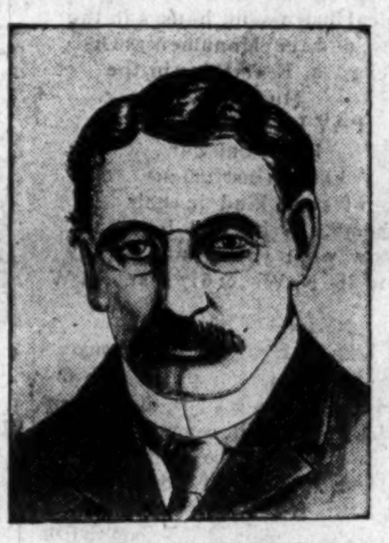
Eminent Scientist Perfects Artificial Reproduction of Sea Urchins—May Yet Reach Field of Man.

San Francisco.—Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of California, perhaps the greatest living biologist and physiologist, whose former researches in the realms of biology have resulted in wonderful discoveries, at last has perfected his amazing experiments begun at the University of Chicago several years ago. He claims that he is just at the threshold of his daring goal—the creation of life itself. Dr. Loeb has announced that by artificial means he has produced the sexual fertilization of the eggs of sea urchins. This achievement, according to other scientists, opens the way for further work that will bring science near to the innermost secrets of life and the nature of the vital force.

It is believed that Dr. Loeb's "cross-fertilization" success is the most important development along physiological and biological lines of recent times and is a big step toward the cherished goal of Dr. Loeb—the creation of human life by purely physical and chemical means.

What strange monster, Caliban or Frankenstein, the first man created by this means might be, if it is possible so to create man, only can be conjectured. Would such a creation be lacking in essentially human traits? To judge from Dr. Loeb's experiments with the lower form of animal life, that of the sea urchin, the answer would seem to be: No. For the parthogenetic larvae, or larvae developed artificially, have all the resemblance to the larvae produced by normal fertilization, and the same vitality.

Dr. Loeb, while a professor in the University of Chicago, succeeded in fertilizing the eggs of the sea urchins, but he could not get them to hatch. Now he has succeeded in hatching them out and producing lively, active sea urchins, indistinguishable from the normal, even by their new "papa." Several years ago the professor said, in a scientific journal, that he was convinced from his experiments with sea urchins that immaculate conception through subtle changes in the "ions," or chemical and physical forces, in the blood is a possibility. In the previous experiments Dr. Loeb had succeeded in producing embryonic life by immersing the eggs of the sea urchin and other marine animals in water, the density of which had been increased by certain salts. He has achieved his complete success by the addition of a chemical known as "thylacetate" to the former solutions.



PROF. JACQUES LOEB.
(Eminent Scientist Who Has Made Notable Discovery in Science of Life.)

It occurred to the doctor that the spermatozoon, or male principle, might carry into the egg not one, but several substances or conditions, each of which was responsible for only a part of the specific features of sexual fertilization, and that, in order completely to imitate the action of the spermatozoon, it might be necessary to combine two methods of artificial parthenogenesis, each of which imitates the process of sexual fertilization, only in part. This idea proved correct far beyond the doctor's expectations, and he was rewarded by seeing the first artificially made sea urchin "chip its shell" and wriggle grotesquely about in the water. Where formerly he succeeded in producing embryonic life in but a fraction of one per cent. of the eggs used, now Dr. Loeb has the satisfaction of producing perfectly healthy baby urchins from more than 90 per cent. of the eggs.

Prof. Loeb sums up his results in the following words: "We are now able to imitate the natural process of fertilization in the egg of the sea urchin completely by physical and chemical means. The fact that the parthenogenetic larvae (animals developed artificially) produced by the new method have the same vitality as the larvae produced by normal fertilization arouses the hope that it will be possible to undertake the solution of the problems to which the raising of parthenogenetic larvae in large numbers is preliminary."

Prof. Loeb has long been known as a leader in the application of new chemistry to the science of life. At the close of the year 1902 he went to the University of California from the University of Chicago, where for ten years he had performed wonderful research work. Prof. Loeb is an M. D. from the University of Strasburg, but studied in other foreign schools. As a physiologist he takes high rank. He was born in Germany April 7, 1859. It is said of him that often in the classroom he will stop in the midst of a lecture and spend several minutes in deep thought.

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C., of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton.

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W .C. S.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Sunday, April 9, 3.30 P. M.—Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. Subject, "A Survey of the Times."

Sunday, April 16th, 3.30 P. M.—A Symposium of Ladies and Gentlemen. Theme, "Woman's Part in Racial Progress."

Sunday, April 23 (Easter Sunday), 3.30 P. M.—Song Service by Amphion Glee Club, Prof. J. Henry Lewis, Director. Silver Offering.

Sunday, April 30, 3.30 P. M. sharp.—Hon. John P. Green of Ohio. Subject, "Touissant L'Overture." Election of officers, 5.30 P. M.

J. C. PRICE LYCEUM.

A very interesting paper was read by Mr. G. L. Joy, Jr., last Monday night, April 3rd, at the J. C. Price Lyceum, subject, "High Education." Those who took part in the discussion were as follows: Mr. Engrahm, Mr. U. B. Davenport, Lawyer P. W. Frisby, Messrs. Parker of Howard University, J. D. Fossitt, J. T. Gordon and Rev. L. W. Kyles.

Next Monday night, April 10, a paper will be read by Prof. L. M. Hershaw, subject, "Democracy and Education."

MISS WILLIAMS ASSAULTED.

Miss Aleathia Williams went to the Academy of Music Tuesday to purchase three fifteen cent tickets and it is alleged that she gave the ticket seller a dollar and he returned to her twenty-five cents change which she refused. Some words were exchanged between Miss Williams and the ticket seller by the name of Charles White. It is alleged that Mr. White struck Miss Williams in the face. Attorney W. C. Martin accompanied Miss Williams to the Police Court Wednesday and she swore out a warrant against White.

A NEW LIQUOR STORE.

THE BEE calls special attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Bush, 1731 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W. He has opened a wholesale store and Saturday, March 25th, was the first day he opened. Mr. Bush is an old business man of Washington and a brother to the popular Bush brothers, who are also engaged in business in this city. One quality in Mr. Bush, he has always been a friend to the poor, irrespective of color and it is hoped that the buying people will give him their patronage, and THE BEE guarantees the most courteous treatment. His prices are low and reasonable. His goods are strictly first-class.

Y. M. C. A.

Rev. J. W. Redmond, the aggressive superintendent of the Asbury Sunday School, addressed the men's meeting on Sunday, April 2. His subject was: Is the Young Man Safe? All who heard Brother Redmond were benefited.

On Sunday, April 9, Rev. I. Toliver, of Liberty Baptist Church, will speak to the men at True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets, N. W., at 3.30 P. M. Subject, "Club House Life." All men will be interested in the topic and we hope a large number will be out. Music will be furnished by a string quartet. All men welcome.

ONE DOLLAR PER DRINK.

A few days ago a colored man entered a saloon kept by a white man in the vicinity of the National Theatre, and asked for a drink of whiskey. At the time there were two white men in the place, one drinking whiskey and the other ginger ale. The colored man walked slowly at the end of the counter and in a whispered tone of voice told the bar tender that he would like to have a drink of whiskey. "One dollar," said the bar tender. The colored man walked out and said nothing. Just at this juncture one of the white bystanders remarked to his friend next to him: "Did you hear that?" "No," said the friend. "Didn't you hear that colored man ask the bar tender for a drink of whiskey?" "No," said he. "Well," said the white man, "I am a Southerner and know what the colored people are. The government licenses these places and that man has no more right to ask that colored man to pay nine times more for a drink of whiskey than he has to charge me only ten cents. I don't care what the color of a man's skin is; we are all American citizens and should be treated alike when it comes to business." The two white men left in disgust and remarked, "That is one of them. That he (the bar tender) didn't know whether the poor man had a cramp of what not. It is a shame. I have often heard of such, but I never believed it," said he.

People who call themselves preachers and do nothing but rent out houses for prostitution and whose sons are serving time in the penitentiary should go in their hole and there remain. The country is full of such scoundrels and the sooner they are muzzled the better.

THE BEE has no apology to make for its defense of that which it knows is right. It has no man's collar around its neck. Some ministers should know what they are doing when they advise people to ostracise those upon whom they depend for existence.

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" Baltimore (Camdem)	4 30 "
" Washington	5.30 "
Ar. Chicago (next day)	5.30 "

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Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables. Carriages hired for funeral, parties, balls receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first class order and satisfaction guaranteed Business at 1132 3d st. n.w. Main office branch at 222 Alfred st., Alex., Va.

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OUR STABLES IN FREEMAN'S ALLEY

Where I can accommodatefifty horse Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods o doing first class work.

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Representing the leading Piano and Musical instrument houses in the city, and the Monumental Orchestra. Everything in the Music line.

PAY LATER? SURE.

Every one can have an instrument of some kind in their home. Write and let me know what you want.

1132 22d st., N. W. & 617 E st., N. W

JOHN B. HYMAN.

Mr. John B. Hyman is to be congratulated on his new enterprise. The object of this young man is to build up a business that will command respect from the patrons of the business world. Mr. Hyman will deal honestly with his clients. He is no stranger to the Washington people and it is hoped that he will be encouraged. Those who want to rent or sell houses should consult Mr. Hyman. Read advertisement elsewhere.

FUNERAL OF MARTHA McDANIEL.

The funeral services over the remains of Miss Martha McDaniel, daughter of Mrs. Fannie and the late Robert McDaniel, were held last Wednesday at 2 P. M. at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, 708 O street, between 7th and 8th streets, N. W. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew officiated, assisted by Rev. D. B. Bullock. It was the largest attended funeral ever held in the church. There were fully 2,000 people present in the church and outside the streets were crowded from 7th to 8th street. The deceased was a member of the Sunday School of the church and served as pianist. She was a pupil at the Armstrong Manual Training School and her class was present at the funeral in a body. Resolutions of condolence were adopted by the class and were read by Miss Lilia Henderson. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Sunday School and were read by Miss Beatrice Richardson, a public school teacher, representing the Sunday School.

Miss Lizzie Johnson sang a solo with Miss Maude Vaughn, accompanist, and the choir under the direction of Prof. Thomas, rendered several selections. Mrs. Minnie Lewis, the organist, played a funeral march. The casket was covered with flowers, gifts from the deceased's mother, Armstrong Manual Training and the Cosmopolitan Sunday Schools and friends. The flower girls were Misses Bessie Strother, Rosena Scales, Urine Richardson, Lillian Peyton, Nellie Strother and Francis Little. The honorary pallbearers were Misses Sadie Brown, Geneva Taylor, Rhena Hebert, Blanche Lee, Miria Kennedy, Bertha Gordon and Rosena Alexander.

The casket bearers were from the M street high school, as follows: Herbert Taylor, Joseph Greene, Thomas Smith and Arthur Carter.

Rev. Drew delivered a very impressive sermon which will be long remembered. The deceased was survived by her mother and brother and a host of friends. Interment was in Harmony Cemetery.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

From the *National Pilot*.

The WASHINGTON BEE in its last week's issue gives a striking criticism on negro leadership and very forcibly points out the blunders of those who claim to be our political leaders.

LEGAL NOTICES.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a probate court.

Estate of Henry L. Hyman, deceased. No. 11,993 Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a probate court, for letters of administration on said estate, by John B. Hyman, it is ordered this 5th day of April, A. D. 1905, that notice be and hereby is given to Charles M. Hyman and to all others concerned, to appear in said court on Friday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the WASHINGTON BEE once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Wendell P. Stafford, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

PERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a probate court.

Estate of George R. Chapman, deceased. No. 12,699 Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a probate court, for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by John C. Norwood, it is ordered this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1905, that notice be and hereby is given to Harry Chapman, Hoadley Post Office, Agneville, Virginia, Eliza Ann Jackson nee Chapman, Piscataway Post Office, Prince George County, Maryland, George Chapman, Washington, D. C., Harriet Chapman Carroll, Mary Chapman Carroll, Frances Ford, Arthur Ford and William Ford, and to all others concerned, to appear in said court on Monday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted; Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the WASHINGTON BEE one in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Wendell P. Stafford, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRIST OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Reuben Taylor, deceased, No. 12,751. Administration.

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court, for letters of administration on said estate, by Julia Taylor, it is ordered this 14th day of March, A. D. 1905, that notice be and hereby is given to Sarah Quinlan and William Taylor and all others concerned, to appear in said court on Friday, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted: Provided this notice be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the Washington BEE once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day. Wendell P. Stafford, Justice. Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court.

No. 12728, Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of of Columbia, deceased. All persons hav- Henry W. White, late of the District ing claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of March, A. D., 1906, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1905.

Benjamin F. Morrison, Bureau of Education.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

Note.—This notice must be published once in each of three successive weeks in the newspapers specified in the order of the Court directing publication, the last publication to be at least six months before the distribution of the estate.

Preparations to celebrate the centennial in the public schools will be made during the summer by a committee of which J. Holdsworth Gordon of the Board of Education is chairman. The committee held a meeting recently and will proceed to complete its plans for the centennial.

F.S. Williams & Co.

Some Special Prices

ON THINGS THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE:

ABSORBENT COTTON	17c.
HENRY'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS, 5 FOR	25c.
PURE WITCH HAZEL, FULL QUART	25c.
PURE COD LIVER OIL, FULL PINT	25c.
HENRY'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE, FULL PINT	25c.
WOOD ALCOHOL, FULL PINT	25c.
BORACIC ACID, PER LB.	20c.
ALUM, PER LB.	5c.
BEST EPSOM SALTS, PER POUND	5c.
EFFERVESCENT PHOSPHATE OF SODA, PER POUND	40c.
GRAPE JUICE, FULL QUART	32c.
WILLIAMS' CELERY COMPOUND	50c.
WILLIAMS' QUININE AND RUM HAIR TONIC	50c.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST MOTHS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE IT IS TOO LATE WHEN THE DAMAGE IS DONE. IT IS IN THE SPRING THAT THE MOTH GRUBS ARE MOST DESTRUCTIVE. PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH PLENTY OF

WE SERVE THE BEST SODA AND MINERAL WATERS AND MOST TEMPTING SODA DRINKS IN THE CITY.

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TEMPLE DRUG STORE

Corner 9th and F Streets Northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Near Capital, cars, school and church, 7 room frame house, modern improvements, cellar, lot 14 x 108 ft. to alley; $1,700, $200 cash and $16 a month for balance. Like paying rent. Great bargain! See me quick.

J. B. HYMAN,
1451 Corcoran street, evenings.
Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Eckington and Suburban R.R., is now for rent for picnics add private partis. The price has been reduced so as to accommodate the many. For terms apply to M.A.D. Madre at park.

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15th st. between S & T streets. N. W. Steam heat, all modern improvements Gentleman preferred or husband and wife without children. Apply at this office.

Send in your name for THE BEE. If you send two dollars the management will send you THE BEE one year and a copy of Mrs. A. V. Chase's book entitled "A Peculiar People."

To those who are indebted to THE BEE Printing Co. for subscription will be sent a copy of "A Peculiar People" and THE BEE for one year.

If you pay your back subscription and two dollars, that is to say, those who are indebted for subscription must pay up and send an additonal two dollars, and a copy of "A Peculiar People" will be sent and THE BEE for one year. THE BEE is two dollars per year alone. This book should be in the hands of every one. Don't be without it.

Mr. John B. Hyman, one of the best-known young men in this city and one of the most enterprising, has gone into the real estate business. It will be well for those who want their real estate handled to give him a call. See advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. Jos. Burk, at 1731 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., is one of the best business houses in that section. It you want to sample his goods give him a call. See advertisement elsewhere.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.

T. L. Leisinger, 407 14th street, N. W.
Alvey & Alvey, 14th street and Pierce Place, N. W.
Book store, 14th and P streets, N. W.
Stafford's Drug Store, 20th and L streets, N. W.
Stevenson, 3[illegible] 4½ street, S. W.

IN THE SOUTH.

Savannah, Ga., Rev. I. L. Walton, representative, 507 Montgomery street.

CHICAGO.

The Afro-American News Office, 3104 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to THE BEE Printing Co.

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Fine lots adjoining a tract of forty-eight (48) acres owned by a Seventh Day Adventist, upon which site have been erected three buildings, one for college and two for graded schools. Lots for sale, 30 x 100 feet, from $60 to $90. Ten dollars down and five per month.

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Tacoma Park, D. C.

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Farm for a colored man; 35 acres on Mt. Vernon Electric R. R., 4 miles south of Alexandria; improved by 5 room house, good stable, fine water, chicken house, [illegible] oodland, etc. Price [illegible] 500, on easy terms.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.

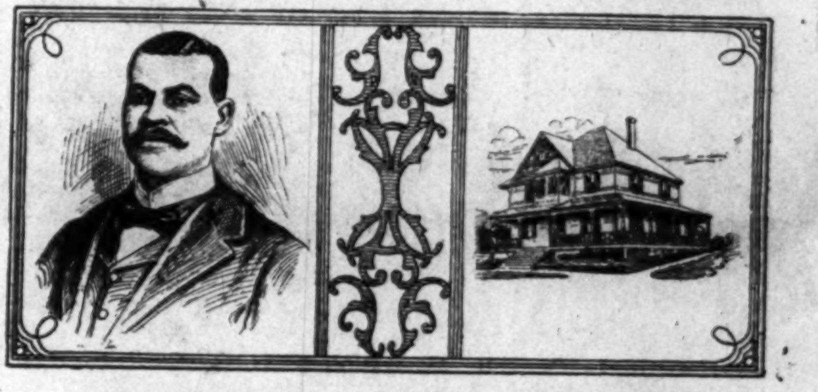
Six room brick, 13th near H, $1,900. Two 6 room frames, rented for $8 per month each, $800 each. 8 room and bath brick on Defrees st., N. E., $2,400. 6 room and bath bricks on Seaton st., N. W., $3,000. 7 room and bath frame on T st., N. W., between 17th and 18th sts., $3,300 (cheap). 6 room brick, with modern bath, on G, N. E., $2,500.

We have many other bargains in city and country property. See us.

Atkinson & Ballard Co.,
1411 G street, N. W.

Gold is reported to have been discover in Ireland, but if this is so the case of Ireland is more hopeless than before. With gold there, England will never let Ireland go.

J. A. Lankford,



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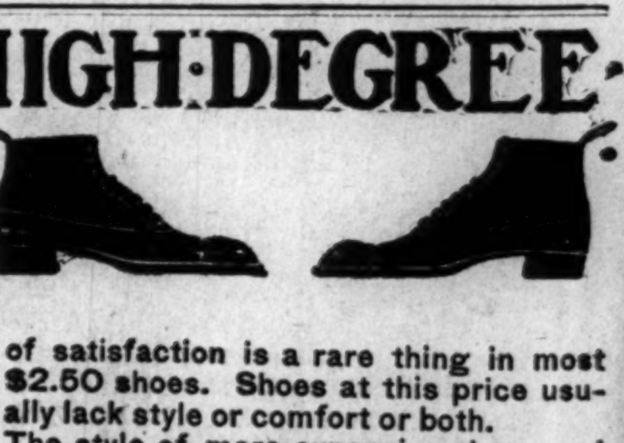

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because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy Always welcome.

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